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ABSTRACT

This annual publication from the American Association of Community Colleges (AACC) draws on information from AACC's database, the National Center for Education Statistics, and the U.S. Bureaus of the Census, Labor Statistics, and Economic Analysis to give a broad statistical overview of all the public and independent two-year colleges in the United States for 1998-99. Following the preface, the paper is divided in two parts. Part 1 provides national charts to offer a quick comparison of community college enrollments and median household income from state to state. Charts naming the top-ten associate degrees and certificates awarded, revenue sources, mean earnings, and educational attainment are also included. Part 2 focuses on a state-by-state analysis of statistics, identifying major problems, current trends, and new developments on issues in each state. Charts offer information on the number of students enrolled, populations served by the community colleges, faculty salaries, funding and expenditures, sources of revenue, educational attainment of residents, state ranks for gross state product, statistics on unemployment, and number of welfare recipients. Information on data sources and a contact list of community college system state administrators is included. (Contains 17 references.) (AS)

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PATION • GROSS STATE PRODUCT • UNEMPLOYMENT RATE • TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS • TOP FIVE

AACC ANNUAL

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COLLEGE STUDENTS • NUMBER OF COLLEGES • CREDIT ENROLLMENT • STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS • AVERAGE
/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES • AGE DISTRIBUTION • ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR • EDUCATIONA
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AACC ANNUAL
1998–99

State-by-State Analysis of Community College Trends and Statistics

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Washington, D.C.

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CONTENTS

Preface 6

NATIONAL CHARTS

Number of Community Colleges: 1998 7
Location of Community Colleges: 1998 8
Community College Enrollment: Fall 1996 and Full Year 1995–96 11
Top 10 Certificates and Associate Degrees: 1995–96 12
Top 10 Hot Programs According to College Administrators: 1997 12
Average Full-Year In-State Tuition and Fees for Public Colleges: 1996–97 13
Median Household Income: 1995 15
Educational Attainment by Gender and Race: 1996 16
Educational Attainment by Age: 1996 16
Mean Earnings by Educational Attainment and Selected Individual Characteristics: 1995 17
Mean Earnings by Educational Attainment in Current and Constant 1995 Dollars: 1975–1995 17
Percentage of Families Who Speak a Language Other Than English in the Home: 1995 18
Revenue Sources: 1995 19
Revenue per FTE Student: 1995 19
Revenue for Public Community Colleges: 1995–96 20
Remedial Education at Public Colleges: 1995 22
Percentage of Population Aged 18 and Older Served by a Community College: 1995–96 23
Distribution of Community College Students: 1995–96 24

THE STATES

Alabama 26
Alaska 27
Arizona 28
Arkansas 29
California 31
Colorado 32
Connecticut 33
Delaware 35
Florida 36
Georgia 37
Hawaii 38
Idaho 40
Illinois 41
Indiana 43
Iowa 44
Kansas 45
Kentucky 47
Louisiana 48
Maine 49
Maryland 51
Massachusetts 52
Michigan 53
Minnesota 55
Mississippi 56
Missouri 57
Montana 58
Nebraska 60
Nevada 61
New Hampshire 62
New Jersey 63
New Mexico 65
New York 66
North Carolina 68
North Dakota 69
Ohio 70
Oklahoma 71
Oregon 73
Pennsylvania 74
Rhode Island 75
South Carolina 76
South Dakota 78
Tennessee 79
Texas 80
Utah 81
Vermont 82
Virginia 84
Washington 85
West Virginia 86
Wisconsin 88
Wyoming 89

Information on Sources 91
State Administrators for Community Colleges 93

PREFACE

The *AACC Annual* is unique in that its information is targeted specifically for community colleges, although some of the information is applicable to all sectors of education.

The national charts offer an overview for such items as the number and distribution of community colleges, enrollment, tuition, educational attainment, and revenue sources. The second part of the book provides a view of the states on an individual basis. Narratives compiled from surveys and personal interviews with state community college officials highlight major issues. The accompanying tables and charts provide detailed breakdowns of trends in enrollment, student characteristics, tuition, faculty salaries, expenditures, educational attainment, state demographics, and workforce issues.

College officials refer to the *Annual* to

- gain insight into the issues likely to affect their communities
- chart population trends and predict enrollment figures
- plan curricula
- prepare for partnership development with area businesses

State and business leaders also turn to the *Annual* for information on the latest trends in education, labor, and populations within and outside their states and regions.

HOT ISSUES IN 1998–99

The statistics, surveys, and personal interviews on which the *Annual* is based revealed several key issues:

- States are investing more funds in technology programs and computer systems, and they seek to apply technology in providing courses to their service populations through various distance education options.
- Performance-based budgeting is being discussed or implemented to some extent in many states.
- Short-term, job-related training, workforce development, and welfare-to-work are recurring themes, as states address the challenges of maintaining a skilled workforce.

NOTE ON THE NUMBERS

The definition of a *community college* used by state officials may differ from the definition used by AACC *(see page 7)*; therefore, the number of community colleges and enrollment figures presented in the charts may differ from the count accepted by individual states. For this publication, data for branch campuses of university systems not separately reported on the Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) are not included in state totals.

States sometimes provide information about public institutions only, and they may omit information about the two-year colleges that are part of their four-year college and university programs. This distinction could affect the count for states such as Alaska and Ohio, which have a large number of students enrolled in university systems.

In some cases, numbers may not add up to 100 percent, because of rounding.

COMMENTS WELCOME

A brief evaluation form appears on the last page of the *Annual*. Comments may be returned by mail, by fax, or by e-mail, as indicated on the form. AACC welcomes readers' suggestions for additions or improvements to the *Annual*, and we especially appreciate updates on the best person to contact for information.

NUMBER OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES: 1998

	Public	Independent	Tribal	Total
Alabama	30	4		34
Alaska	**5**			**5**
Arizona	19	1	1	21
Arkansas	**22**	**1**		**23**
California	106	11	1	118
Colorado	**16**	**1**		**17**
Connecticut	12	4		16
Delaware	**1**			**1**
Florida	28	4		32
Georgia	**26**	**4**		**30**
Hawaii	7	2		9
Idaho	**5**	**1**		**6**
Illinois	49	7		56
Indiana	**2**	**2**		**4**
Iowa	17	3		20
Kansas	**20**	**4**	**1**	**25**
Kentucky	15	1		16
Louisiana	**7**			**7**
Maine	9	1		10
Maryland	**18**	**3**		**21**
Massachusetts	17	11		28
Michigan	**28**	**3**	**1**	**32**
Minnesota	29	1	1	31
Mississippi	**15**	**2**		**17**
Missouri	13	5		18

	Public	Independent	Tribal	Total
Montana	8		7	15
Nebraska	**7**		**2**	**9**
Nevada	4	1		5
New Hampshire	**4**	**4**		**8**
New Jersey	19	2		21
New Mexico	**14**		**3**	**17**
New York	47	14		61
North Carolina	**58**	**2**		**60**
North Dakota	4		5	9
Ohio	**35**	**6**		**41**
Oklahoma	17	1		18
Oregon	**17**			**17**
Pennsylvania	16	7		23
Rhode Island	**1**	**1**		**2**
South Carolina	17	1		18
South Dakota	**4**	**1**	**3**	**8**
Tennessee	14	5		19
Texas	**68**	**7**		**75**
Utah	5	1		6
Vermont	**2**	**3**		**5**
Virginia	23	3		26
Washington	**33**		**1**	**34**
West Virginia	11	1		12
Wisconsin	**17**	**1**	**1**	**19**
Wyoming	7			7
United States	**968**	**137**	**27**	**1,132**

SOURCE: AACC data files, 1998

◇ **Community college (AACC definition): an institution that is accredited (or undergoing accreditation) by one of the six regional accrediting bodies and primarily offers the associate degree as the highest degree. A community college can also be a campus that offers the associate degree as the highest award but is part of a regionally accredited, baccalaureate degree–granting institution.**

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LOCATION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGES: 1998

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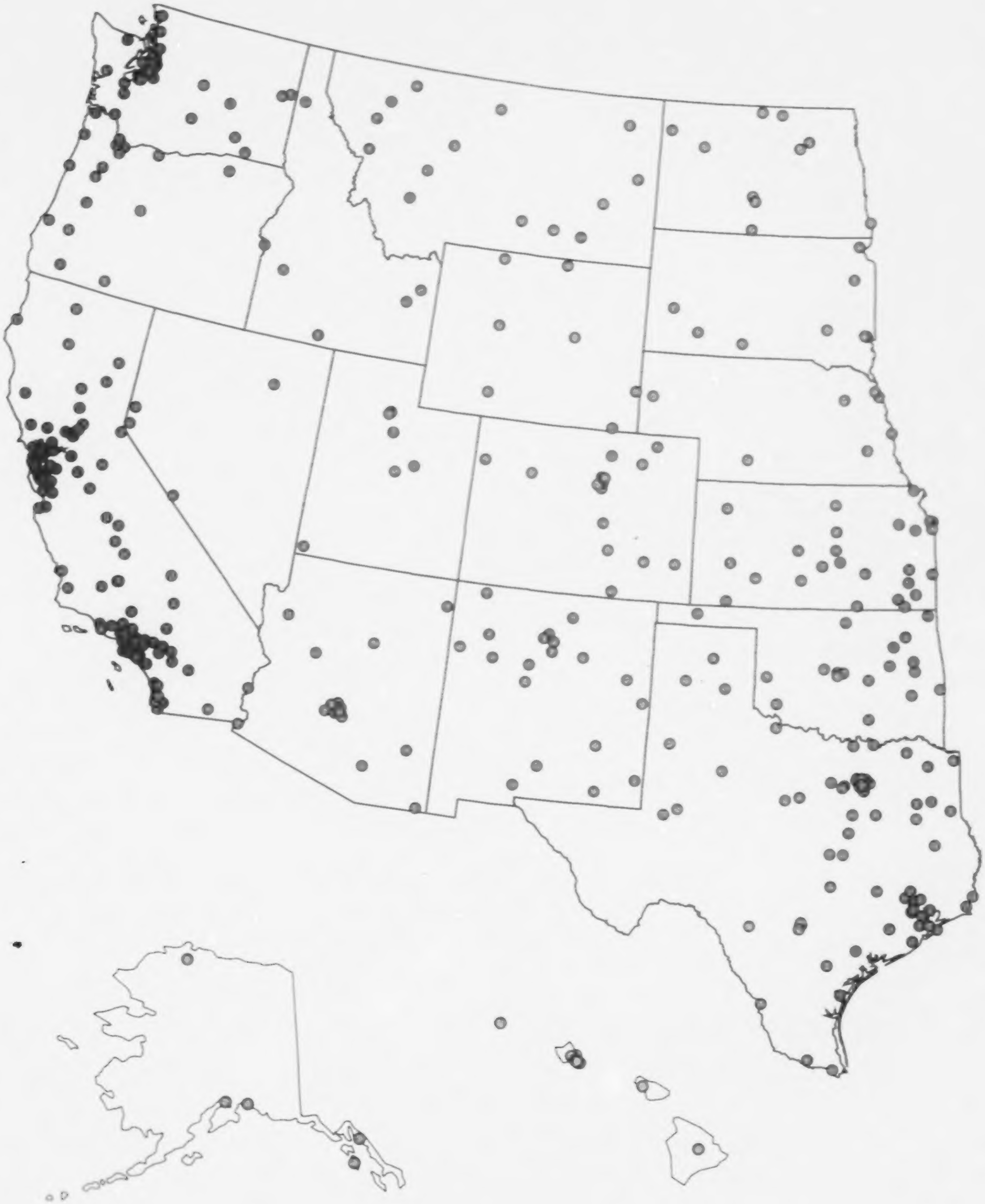

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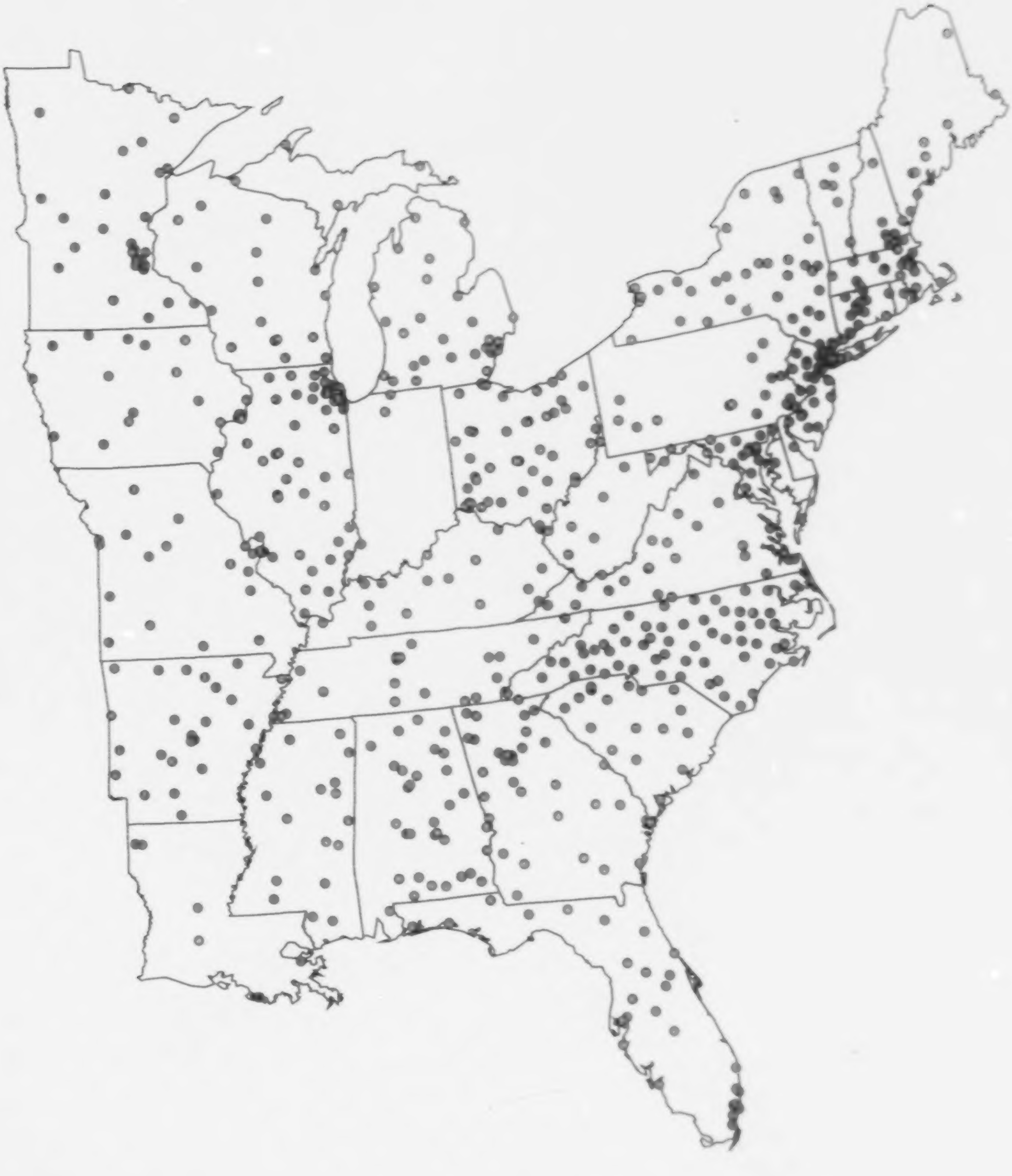

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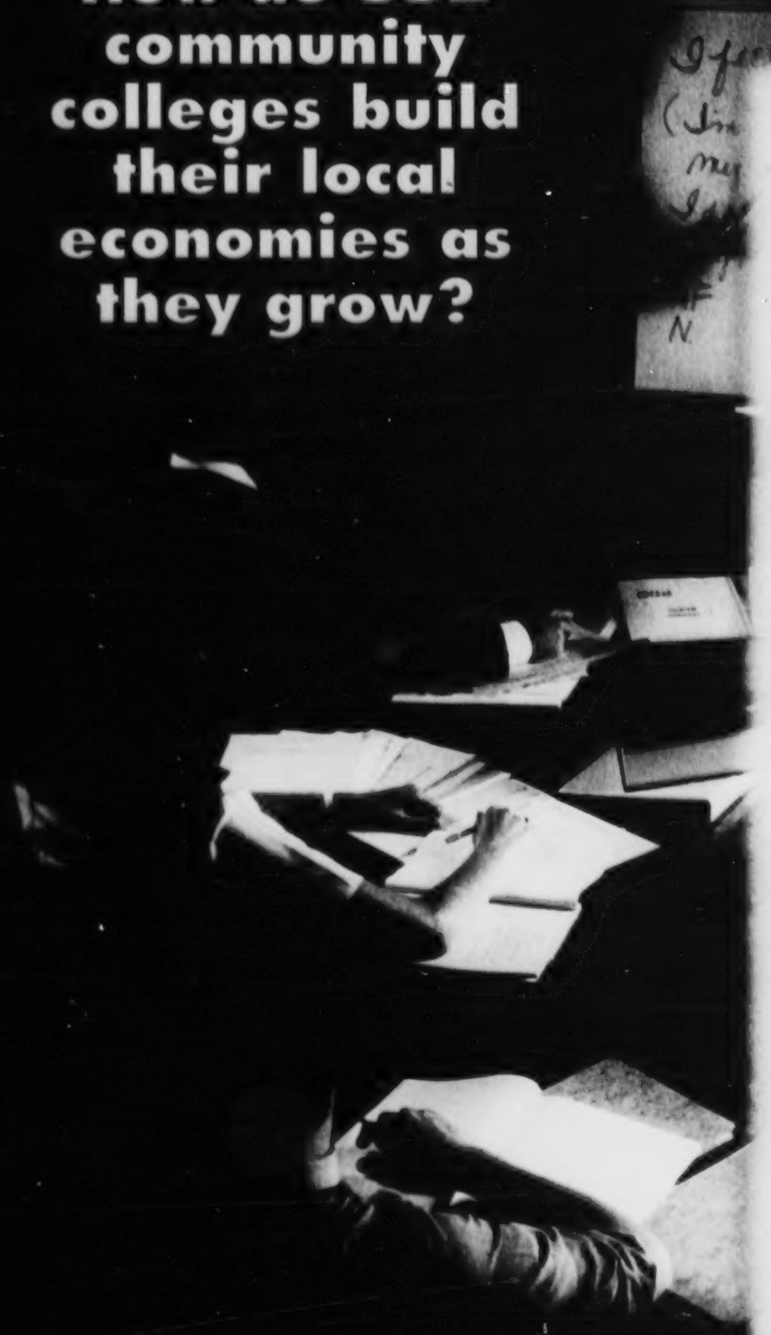
How do 552 community colleges build their local economies as they grow?



Over 500 colleges have built skills within their communities by partnering with us. Better trained workers become the backbone of a stronger economy. So everybody wins.

Until recently, most colleges knew us as Zenger Miller. Now we've joined with Kaset International and Learning International to form AchieveGlobal. Although we've changed our name, we haven't changed our commitment to the nation's community colleges. In fact, we are now an even stronger training ally in the areas of leadership, teamwork, work force development, and customer retention.

In partnership with our Education and Economic Development (EED) division, you can offer cost-effective programs based on our extensive research and field experience with businesses that range from small to Fortune 500 companies.

The solutions available span staff development, courseware for credit, continuing education, and contract training for business and industry. Even as you read this, we're addressing two timely initiatives: Welfare-to-Work and School-to-Career.

If you'd like to learn more about how AchieveGlobal can help your college build your community's economy, please call 1-800-456-9390.

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COMMUNITY COLLEGE ENROLLMENT: FALL 1996 AND FULL YEAR 1995–96

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Fall Headcount 1996			Full Year
	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	1995–96
Alabama	39,509	89,578	129,087	198,586
Alaska	**6,792**	**12,841**	**19,633**	**31,901**
Arizona	42,463	117,271	159,734	278,550
Arkansas	**19,469**	**22,361**	**41,830**	**63,808**
California	312,159	813,814	1,125,973	1,865,802
Colorado	**21,643**	**55,544**	**77,187**	**126,787**
Connecticut	10,827	31,672	42,499	58,915
Delaware	**4,500**	**7,371**	**11,871**	**16,447**
Florida	103,531	218,168	321,699	642,597
Georgia	**38,539**	**39,737**	**78,276**	**120,117**
Hawaii	10,896	14,783	25,679	34,838
Idaho	**20,191**	**9,117**	**29,308**	**40,809**
Illinois	113,471	237,464	350,935	715,233
Indiana	**6,022**	**3,882**	**9,904**	**14,374**
Iowa	33,663	27,661	61,324	90,391
Kansas	**25,489**	**47,085**	**72,574**	**129,130**
Kentucky	30,933	24,994	55,927	74,460
Louisiana	**11,547**	**13,680**	**25,227**	**40,031**
Maine	4,469	8,394	12,863	22,048
Maryland	**25,650**	**58,570**	**84,220**	**131,198**
Massachusetts	36,132	50,274	86,406	128,802
Michigan	**53,619**	**146,542**	**200,161**	**334,062**
Minnesota	43,445	39,850	83,295	146,993
Mississippi	**37,315**	**17,007**	**54,322**	**76,229**
Missouri	28,995	47,374	76,369	120,448
Montana	4,601	3,061	7,662	14,125
Nebraska	**8,107**	**24,375**	**32,482**	**67,191**
Nevada	5,719	35,218	40,937	66,212
New Hampshire	**5,153**	**8,534**	**13,687**	**15,552**
New Jersey	57,176	74,521	131,697	187,178
New Mexico	**15,919**	**33,732**	**49,651**	**77,909**
New York	156,073	116,284	272,357	389,071
North Carolina	**65,268**	**81,875**	**147,143**	**267,536**
North Dakota	6,456	2,532	8,713	12,915
Ohio	**108,028**	**113,900**	**221,928**	**326,333**
Oklahoma	29,528	37,634	67,162	110,606
Oregon	**25,562**	**51,555**	**77,117**	**170,556**
Pennsylvania	62,888	74,464	137,352	201,231
Rhode Island	**6,918**	**10,763**	**17,681**	**26,966**
South Carolina	26,732	34,662	61,394	101,520
South Dakota	**4,123**	**2,076**	**6,199**	**8,522**
Tennessee	33,617	46,458	80,075	113,640
Texas	**139,795**	**262,260**	**402,055**	**680,982**
Utah	21,119	26,821	47,940	73,784
Vermont	**2,849**	**5,099**	**7,948**	**11,862**
Virginia	35,111	90,428	125,539	214,023
Washington	**80.462**	**99,524**	**179,986**	**303,233**
West Virginia	28,596	15,016	43,612	53,913
Wisconsin	**34,593**	**69,580**	**10,173**	**200,428**
Wyoming	8,116	10,627	18,743	31,208
United States	**2,053,778**	**3,486,033**	**5,539,536**	**9,229,052**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1996

◇ **Because New Jersey's K–12 curriculum now includes computer and foreign language requirements not covered by the General Education Development (GED) exam, the state's Board of Education is considering issuing certificates rather than diplomas to those who pass the exam.**

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TOP 10 CERTIFICATES AND ASSOCIATE DEGREES: 1995–96

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Certificate	# Awarded	Associate Degree	# Awarded
Health professions & related sciences	60,721	Liberal arts, general studies, humanities	174,922
Business management & administration services	**23,675**	**Health professions & related sciences**	**76,476**
Protective services	13,285	Business management & administration services	23,675
Mechanics & repairers	**12,979**	**Engineering-related technologies**	**22,589**
Precision production trades	8,432	Protective services	18,693
Vocational home economics	**7,305**	**Mechanics & repairers**	**10,290**
Culinary arts	6,267	Education	9,615
Engineering-related technologies	**5,704**	**Visual & performing arts**	**9,447**
Construction trades	4,621	Multi/interdisciplinary studies	8,544
Theological studies and religious vocations	**4,371**	**Computer & information sciences**	**7,884**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

TOP 10 HOT PROGRAMS ACCORDING TO COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS: 1997

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Associate Degree	Average Number of Students per Program	Average Starting Salary
Registered nursing	139	$28,777
Computer tech/computer info systems	**400**	**$24,990**
Electronics technology/electrical engineering	94	$24,255
Physical therapy assistant	**67**	**$26,782**
Automotive	92	$24,925
Law enforcement/criminal justice/human services	**186**	**$23,252**
Computer programming	397	$28,066
Dental hygiene	**30**	**$31,750**
Machinist/machine tool technology	74	$24,320
Occupational therapy assistant	**96**	**$27,624**

SOURCE: AACC Hot Programs Survey, 1997

◇ In the past three years, the average starting salary received by graduates of information technology–related programs has increased by more than 24 percent, from $20,753 to $25,771.

AVERAGE FULL-YEAR IN-STATE TUITION AND FEES FOR PUBLIC COLLEGES: 1996–97

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	Community College	Four-Year College
Alabama	$1,358	~~$2,362~~
Alaska	**$1,650**	**$2,552**
Arizona	$782	$2,009
Arkansas	**$941**	**$2,255**
California	$371	$2,731
Colorado	**$1,403**	**$2,562**
Connecticut	$1,722	$4,105
Delaware	**$1,330**	**$4,180**
Florida	$1,151	$1,789
Georgia	**$1,110**	**$2,244**
Hawaii	$789	$2,298
Idaho	**$1,046**	**$1,973**
Illinois	$1,290	$3,525
Indiana	**$2,331**	**$3,200**
Iowa	$1,840	$2,655
Kansas	**$1,244**	**$2,223**
Kentucky	$1,211	$2,241
Louisiana	**$1,054**	**$2,230**
Maine	$2,558	$3,639
Maryland	**$2,103**	**$3,848**
Massachusetts	$2,342	$4,266
Michigan	**$1,578**	**$3,986**
Minnesota	$2,219	$3,539
Mississippi	**$952**	**$2,497**
Missouri	$1,283	$3,230
Montana	$1,600	$2,488
Nebraska	**$1,224**	**$2,269**
Nevada	$1,002	$1,814
New Hampshire	**$2,784**	**$4,644**
New Jersey	$1,947	$4,269
New Mexico	**$689**	**$2,016**
New York	$2,519	$3,797
North Carolina	**$581**	**$1,841**
North Dakota	$1,783	$2,381
Ohio	**$2,323**	**$3,834**
Oklahoma	$1,262	$1,936
Oregon	**$1,524**	**$3,407**
Pennsylvania	$2,012	$4,994
Rhode Island	**$1,736**	**$3,907**
South Carolina	$1,114	$3,206
South Dakota	**$3,430**	**$2,727**
Tennessee	$1,046	$2,051
Texas	**$788**	**$2,022**
Utah	$1,392	$2,010
Vermont	**$2,516**	**$6,538**
Virginia	$1,465	$3,962
Washington	**$1,445**	**$2,928**
West Virginia	$1,376	$2,088
Wisconsin	**$1,942**	**$2,747**
Wyoming	$1,046	$2,144
United States	**$1,283**	**$2,986**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

◇ **Community college tuition and fees average about one-tenth the tuition and fees paid at independent four-year colleges.**

◇ **Community colleges spend more than 75 percent of their budgets on student-related expenditures, a higher proportion than in any other sector.**

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MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME: 1995

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	1995 Dollars	Rank	% Change 1994–1995	% Change Rank		1995 Dollars	Rank	% Change 1994–1995	% Change Rank
Alabama	$25,991	48	-7.1%	48	Montana	$27,757	45	-2.3%	39
Alaska	$47,954	1	2.8%	20	Nebraska	$32,929	30	0.7%	28
Arizona	$30,863	35	-4.1%	40	Nevada	$36,084	17	-2.2%	37
Arkansas	$25,814	50	-1.8%	36	New Hampshire	$39,171	8	8.1%	8
California	$37,009	12	1.9%	22	New Jersey	$43,924	2	1.0%	26
Colorado	$40,706	6	4.6%	15	New Mexico	$25,991	49	-6.1%	45
Connecticut	$40,243	7	-4.8%	41	New York	$33,028	29	0.7%	29
Delaware	$34,928	22	-5.3%	44	North Carolina	$31,979	33	3.3%	18
Florida	$29,745	39	-1.3%	33	North Dakota	$29,089	41	0.0%	31
Georgia	$34,099	25	5.4%	13	Ohio	$34,941	21	6.7%	10
Hawaii	$42,851	3	-1.4%	34	Oklahoma	$26,331	47	-5.1%	42
Idaho	$32,676	31	0.8%	27	Oregon	$36,374	15	12.4%	3
Illinois	$38,071	10	5.5%	12	Pennsylvania	$34,524	24	4.7%	14
Indiana	$33,385	28	16.5%	1	Rhode Island	$35,359	20	7.7%	9
Iowa	$35,519	19	4.4%	16	South Carolina	$29,071	42	-5.3%	43
Kansas	$30,341	37	4.2%	17	South Dakota	$29,578	40	-3.3%	39
Kentucky	$29,810	38	9.0%	6	Tennessee	$29,015	43	-1.5%	35
Louisiana	$27,949	44	5.9%	11	Texas	$32,039	32	1.3%	25
Maine	$33,858	26	8.6%	7	Utah	$36,480	13	-0.7%	32
Maryland	$41,041	4	1.8%	23	Vermont	$33,824	27	-8.1%	50
Massachusetts	$38,574	9	-7.4%	48	Virginia	$36,222	16	-6.4%	46
Michigan	$36,426	14	0.4%	30	Washington	$35,568	18	3.1%	19
Minnesota	$37,933	11	9.6%	5	West Virginia	$24,880	51	2.7%	21
Mississippi	$26,538	46	1.6%	24	Wisconsin	$40,955	5	12.5%	2
Missouri	$34,825	23	12.2%	4	Wyoming	$31,529	34	-7.5%	49

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

◇ **To pay for one year's tuition and fees at a community college, a family of four would spend an average 2.5 percent of its annual income. To pay for one year's tuition and fees at an independent four-year college, the family would spend 24.7 percent of its annual income.**

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EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY GENDER AND RACE: 1996

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	Male	Female	African American	Hispanic	White
Not a high school graduate	19.2%	19.0%	26.8%	40.4%	18.1%
High school graduate*	**34.0%**	**36.4%**	**36.4%**	**32.0%**	**35.5%**
Some college/no degree	19.1%	18.7%	20.4%	15.0%	18.7%
Associate degree	**4.0%**	**4.8%**	**3.5%**	**3.0%**	**4.5%**
Bachelor's degree	13.9%	12.6%	7.9%	5.7%	13.6%
Advanced degree	**7.5%**	**5.1%**	**2.9%**	**2.5%**	**6.6%**

* Includes equivalency.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT BY AGE: 1996

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	18–24 Yrs.	25–34 Yrs.	35–44 Yrs.	45–54 Yrs.	55–64 Yrs.	65+ Yrs.
Not a high school graduate	17.5%	12.7%	11.4%	15.5%	25.7%	38.5%
High school graduate*	**33.0%**	**35.9%**	**33.7%**	**36.9%**	**38.7%**	**34.6%**
Some college/no degree	34.7%	19.6%	18.9%	16.3%	13.5%	10.7%
Associate degree	**3.5%**	**5.8%**	**6.5%**	**4.4%**	**2.7%**	**1.5%**
Bachelor's degree	9.1%	17.7%	16.8%	13.7%	10.2%	7.3%
Advanced degree	**0.5%**	**5.1%**	**9.3%**	**10.3%**	**6.7%**	**4.6%**

* Includes equivalency.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

◇ **Florida is considering allowing selected community colleges to offer bachelor's degrees in targeted, high-volume areas such as teacher education. Arizona and other states have introduced similar proposals.**

MEAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND SELECTED INDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS: 1995

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	Male	Female	African American	Hispanic	White	Average
Not a high school graduate	$16,748	$9,790	$12,956	$13,068	$14,234	$14,013
High school graduate*	**$26,333**	**$15,970**	**$17,072**	**$18,333**	**$22,154**	**$21,431**
Some college/associate degree	$29,851	$17,962	$21,824	$19,923	$24,349	$23,862
Bachelor's degree	**$46,111**	**$26,841**	**$29,666**	**$30,602**	**$37,711**	**$36,980**
Advanced degree	$69,588	$37,813	$46,654	$45,612	$57,054	$56,667

* Includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

MEAN EARNINGS BY EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT IN CURRENT AND CONSTANT 1995 DOLLARS: 1975–1995

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	Percent Change 1975–1995
CURRENT DOLLARS						
Not a high school graduate	$6,198	$8,845	$10,726	$12,582	$14,013	126.1%
High school graduate*	**$7,843**	**$11,314**	**$14,457**	**$17,820**	**$21,431**	**173.3%**
Some college/associate degree	$8,388	$12,409	$16,349	$20,694	$23,862	184.5%
Bachelor's degree	**$12,332**	**$18,075**	**$24,877**	**$31,112**	**$36,980**	**199.9%**
Advanced degree	$16,725	$23,308	$32,909	$41,458	$56,667	238.8%
CONSTANT 1995 DOLLARS						
Not a high school graduate	$17,203	$15,717	$15,172	$14,464	$14,013	-18.5%
High school graduate*	**$21,769**	**$20,104**	**$20,449**	**$20,485**	**$21,431**	**-1.6%**
Some college/associate degree	$23,282	$22,050	$23,125	$23,789	$23,862	2.5%
Bachelor's degree	**$34,229**	**$32,118**	**$35,188**	**$35,764**	**$36,980**	**8.0%**
Advanced degree	$46,422	$41,417	$45,549	$47,658	$56,667	22.1%

* Includes equivalency

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

◇ A graduate with an associate degree can expect to earn $250,000 more over a lifetime than an individual whose highest level of educational attainment is a high school diploma.

PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES WHO SPEAK A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IN THE HOME: 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Percentage	National Rank		Percentage	National Rank
Alabama	2.9%	46	Montana	5.0%	36
Alaska	**12.1%**	**14**	**Nebraska**	**4.8%**	**38**
Arizona	20.8%	6	Nevada	13.2%	13
Arkansas	**2.8%**	**48**	**New Hampshire**	**8.7%**	**20**
California	31.5%	2	New Jersey	19.5%	7
Colorado	**10.5%**	**15**	**New Mexico**	**35.5%**	**1**
Connecticut	15.2%	10	New York	23.3%	5
Delaware	**6.9%**	**26**	**North Carolina**	**3.9%**	**41**
Florida	17.3%	8	North Dakota	7.9%	21
Georgia	**4.8%**	**40**	**Ohio**	**5.4%**	**35**
Hawaii	24.8%	4	Oklahoma	5.0%	37
Idaho	**6.4%**	**29**	**Oregon**	**7.3%**	**25**
Illinois	14.2%	12	Pennsylvania	7.3%	24
Indiana	**4.8%**	**39**	**Rhode Island**	**17.0%**	**9**
Iowa	3.9%	42	South Carolina	3.5%	44
Kansas	**5.7%**	**32**	**South Dakota**	**6.5%**	**28**
Kentucky	2.5%	50	Tennessee	2.9%	45
Louisiana	**10.1%**	**16**	**Texas**	**25.4%**	**3**
Maine	9.2%	17	Utah	7.8%	22
Maryland	**8.9%**	**19**	**Vermont**	**5.8%**	**30**
Massachusetts	15.2%	11	Virginia	7.3%	23
Michigan	**6.6%**	**27**	**Washington**	**9.0%**	**18**
Minnesota	5.6%	34	West Virginia	2.6%	49
Mississippi	**2.8%**	**47**	**Wisconsin**	**5.8%**	**31**
Missouri	3.8%	43	Wyoming	5.7%	33

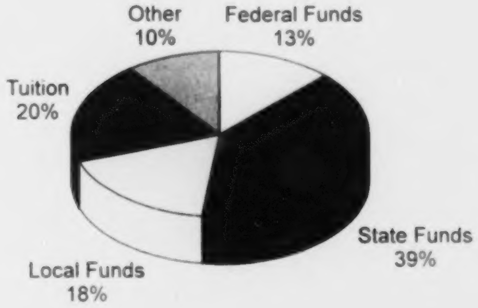
SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1997

◇ California community colleges serve nearly 250,000 students per year with instruction in English as a second language. New Mexico has the highest percentage of homes in which a language other than English is spoken.

REVENUE SOURCES: 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

National breakdown of community college revenue sources

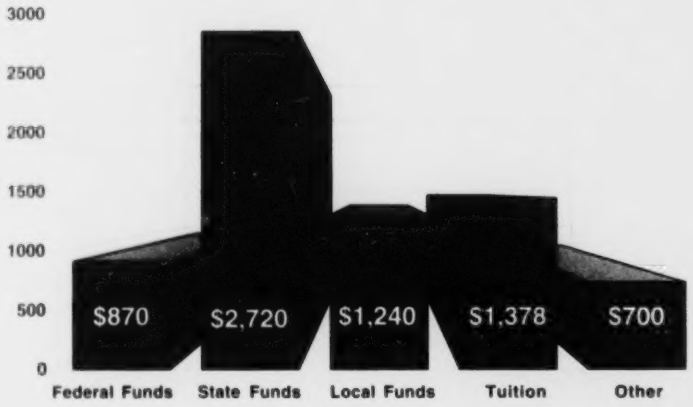


SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

REVENUE PER FTE STUDENT: 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

National averages for community college revenue per full-time-equivalent student



SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

22

REVENUE FOR PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES: 1995–96

IN THOUSANDS

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Tuition	Other	Total Funds
Alabama	$74,693	$181,549	$3,303	$81,864	$29,374	$370,782
Alaska	**$0**	**$1,685**	**$659**	**$600**	**$861**	**$3,805**
Arizona	$64,624	$85,366	$202,133	$95,398	$38,842	$486,362
Arkansas	**$15,784**	**$67,646**	**$1,661**	**$20,218**	**$8,802**	**$114,110**
California	$338,157	$1,169,563	$1,039,834	$235,623	$289,040	$3,072,217
Colorado	**$45,764**	**$114,590**	**$29,032**	**$90,032**	**$33,246**	**$312,665**
Connecticut	$14,173	$1125,626	$0	$49,460	$6,971	$196,230
Delaware	**$6,373**	**$32,179**	**$18,845**	**$12,593**	**$170**	**$70,160**
Florida	$180,353	$680,036	$8,554	$279,978	$123,134	$1,272,055
Georgia	**$59,891**	**$340,296**	**$11,026**	**$91,895**	**$48,500**	**$551,608**
Hawaii	$11,556	$63,093	$76	$18,032	$9,908	$102,666
Idaho	**$9,669**	**$23,530**	**$10,437**	**$8,659**	**$10,478**	**$62,772**
Illinois	$136,271	$348,089	$416,797	$250,428	$155,874	$1,307,459
Indiana	**$30,491**	**$130,882**	**$26**	**$48,252**	**$37,865**	**$247,515**
Iowa	$60,467	$131,936	$29,456	$97,926	$77,772	$397,557
Kansas	**$36,738**	**$79,131**	**$112,251**	**$52,232**	**$42,847**	**$323,199**
Kentucky	$27,702	$86,243	$0	$37,146	$13,898	$164,988
Louisiana	**$19,693**	**$42,023**	**$2,996**	**$28,132**	**$9,659**	**$102,503**
Maine	$5,921	$25,089	$124	$11,276	$7,347	$49,758
Maryland	**$52,267**	**$119,012**	**$139,361**	**$147,749**	**$48,082**	**$506,470**
Massachusetts	$40,496	$159,202	$541	$106,694	$19,588	$326,521
Michigan	**$91,327**	**$276,689**	**$209,009**	**$227,986**	**$98,687**	**$903,698**
Minnesota	$64,508	$244,162	$0	$127,853	$52,988	$489,511
Mississippi	**$59,921**	**$168,794**	**$28,417**	**$48,049**	**$37,677**	**$342,857**
Missouri	$41,491	$111,925	$73,890	$69,250	$49,697	$346,253

◇ In the past decade, the percentage of community college revenue derived from local sources has remained constant. The percentage of revenue derived from state sources has decreased by more than 13 percent.

	Federal Funds	State Funds	Local Funds	Tuition	Other	Total Funds
Montana	$12,674	$9,968	$3,427	$6,130	$4,711	$36,910
Nebraska	$19,803	$39,833	$52,960	$24,943	$18,346	$155,885
Nevada	$5,957	$58,580	$183	$17,848	$5,650	$88,219
New Hampshire	$4,858	$15,969	$8	$19,715	$1,589	$42,139
New Jersey	$58,529	$137,254	$159,900	$206,047	$43,872	$605,602
New Mexico	$28973	$66,466	$23,168	$17,100	$20,422	$156,129
New York	$181,720	$533,072	$303,448	$490,061	$110,657	$1,618,959
North Carolina	$63,575	$428,631	$71,852	$66,946	$53,145	$684,148
North Dakota	$14,741	$18,364	$685	$13,955	$12,519	$60,264
Ohio	$82,659	$304,839	$71,096	$234,926	$82,304	$775,824
Oklahoma	$30,713	$77,765	$18,680	$29,045	$33,098	$189,301
Oregon	$68,217	$177,580	$83,532	$76,005	$71,752	$477,085
Pennsylvania	$63,897	$154,473	$80,422	$153,297	$40,340	$492,429
Rhode Island	$6,581	$30,309	$0	$19,080	$6,446	$62,416
South Carolina	$54,555	$135,202	$26,548	$67,210	$30,395	$313,910
South Dakota	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tennessee	$59,781	$161,449	$298	$61,944	$17,733	$301,204
Texas	$280,143	$747,596	$288,098	$326,814	$187,585	$1,830,236
Utah	$20,894	$73,743	$304	$33,940	$25,378	$154,258
Vermont	$3,320	$1,931	$0	$6,892	$357	$12,500
Virginia	$60,122	$195,968	$1,392	$120,799	$19,240	$397,520
Washington	$89,779	$427,141	$22,421	$171,709	$114,479	$825,528
West Virginia	$5,694	$15,427	$326	$7,424	$4,120	$32,991
Wisconsin	$57,702	$153,160	$275,641	$95,809	$73,714	$656,026
Wyoming	$8,854	$47,698	$14,357	$12,430	$12,642	$95,981
United States	**$2,759,806**	**$8,624,957**	**$3,931,083**	**$4,368,164**	**$2,220,199**	**$21,904,209**

*Data not reported for state.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

◇ **Two years ago, the South Carolina legislature mandated that by fall 1999, 100 percent of state funds to higher education must be determined based on performance assessment.**

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REMEDIAL EDUCATION AT PUBLIC COLLEGES: 1995

N•A•T•I•O•N•A•L P•E•R•S•P•E•C•T•I•V•E

	Community College	Four-Year College
OFFER REMEDIAL EDUCATION		
Reading, writing, or mathematics	100%	81%
Reading	99%	52%
Writing	99%	71%
Mathematics	99%	78%
AVERAGE NUMBER OF COURSES OFFERED		
Reading	2.7	1.6
Writing	2.7	1.5
Mathematics	3.6	2.0
FIRST-TIME FRESHMEN ENROLLMENT		
Reading, writing, or mathematics	41%	22%
Reading	20%	8%
Writing	25%	12%
Mathematics	34%	18%
TYPE OF CREDIT OFFERED		
Reading		
Degree credit, subject	1%	2%
Degree credit, elective	8%	15%
Institutional credit	82%	74%
No credit	9%	9%
Writing		
Degree credit, subject	2%	6%
Degree credit, elective	8%	11%
Institutional credit	81%	71%
No credit	9%	12%
Mathematics		
Degree credit, subject	2%	4%
Degree credit, elective	7%	9%
Institutional credit	81%	74%
No credit	11%	13%

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997

◇ In June 1998, the City University of New York board passed a new policy phasing out remedial courses at its 11 four-year colleges. The board is considering setting a systemwide limit on how many times a student can retake a remedial course.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION AGED 18 AND OLDER SERVED BY A COMMUNITY COLLEGE: 1995–96

NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

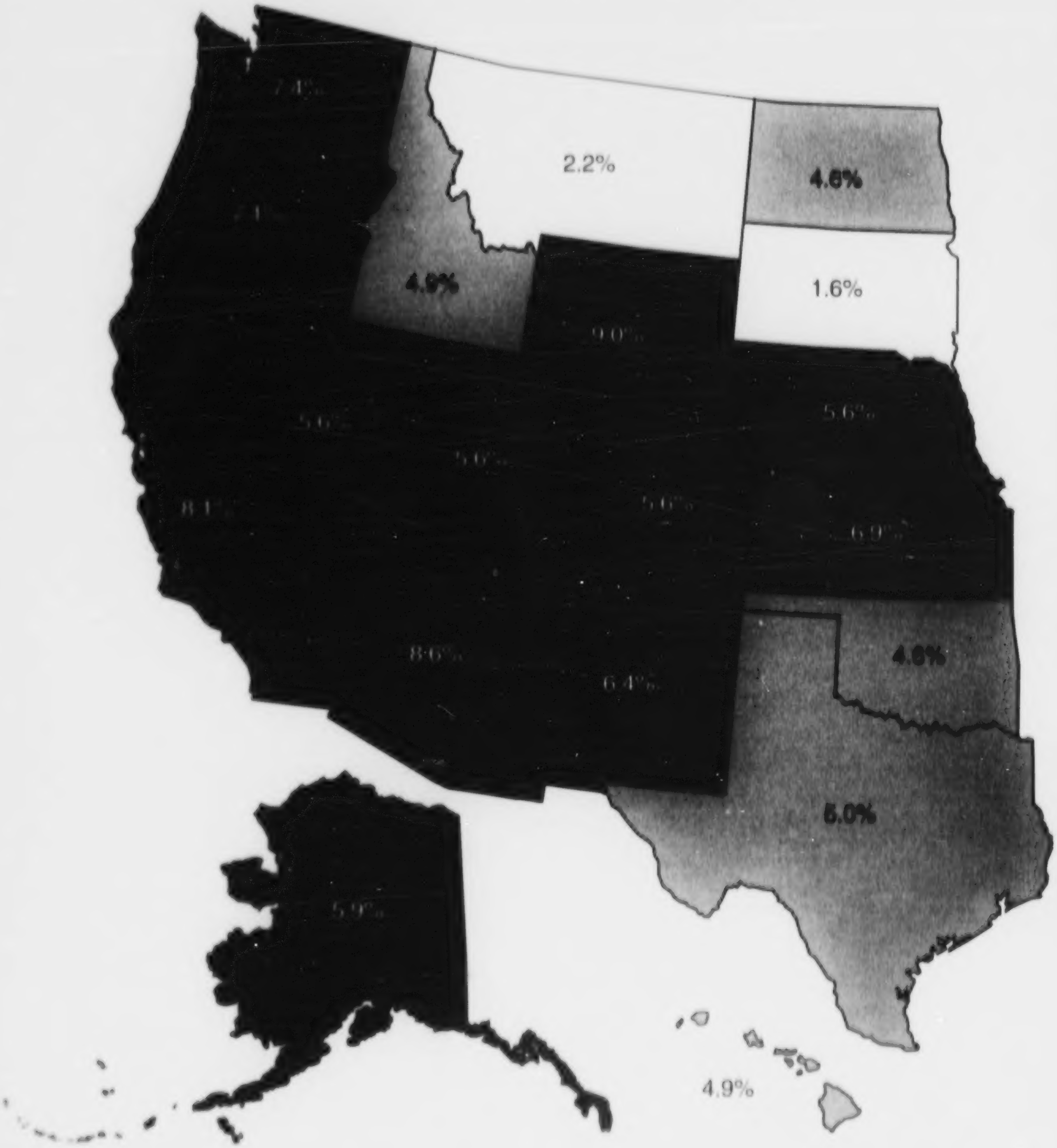
	Headcount Enrollment			Percentage of Population Served	
	Fall 1996	Full Yr. 1995–96	Population Aged 18 & Older (1996)	Fall 1996	Full Yr. 1995–96
Alabama	129,087	198,586	3,196,648	4.0%	6.2%
Alaska	19,633	31,901	538,221	3.6%	5.9%
Arizona	159,734	278,550	3,248,609	4.9%	8.6%
Arkansas	41,830	63,808	1,850,345	2.3%	3.4%
California	1,125,973	1,865,802	23,011,821	4.9%	8.1%
Colorado	77,187	126,787	2,824,738	2.7%	4.5%
Connecticut	42,499	58,915	2,476,288	1.7%	2.4%
Delaware	11,871	16,447	548,827	2.2%	3.0%
Florida	321,699	642,597	10,976,918	2.9%	5.9%
Georgia	78,276	120,117	5,400,769	1.4%	2.2%
Hawaii	25,679	34,838	877,200	2.9%	4.0%
Idaho	29,308	40,809	840,742	3.5%	4.9%
Illinois	350,935	715,233	8,690,639	4.0%	8.2%
Indiana	9,904	14,374	4,342,004	0.2%	0.3%
Iowa	61,324	90,391	2,132,453	2.9%	4.2%
Kansas	72,574	129,130	1,884,836	3.9%	6.9%
Kentucky	55,927	74,460	2,915,063	1.9%	2.6%
Louisiana	25,227	40,031	3,117,124	0.8%	1.3%
Maine	12,863	22,048	943,797	1.4%	2.3%
Maryland	84,220	131,198	3,785,414	2.2%	3.5%
Massachusetts	86,406	128,802	4,670,423	1.9%	2.8%
Michigan	200,161	334,062	7,057,336	2.8%	4.7%
Minnesota	83,295	146,993	3,410,750	2.4%	4.3%
Mississippi	54,322	76,229	1,959,981	2.8%	3.9%
Missouri	35,144	50,914	3,964,493	0.9%	1.3%
Montana	7,662	14,125	646,621	1.2%	2.2%
Nebraska	32,482	67,191	1,209,907	2.7%	5.6%
Nevada	40,937	66,212	1,186,413	3.5%	5.6%
New Hampshire	13,687	15,552	866,615	1.6%	1.8%
New Jersey	131,697	187,178	6,000,961	2.2%	3.1%
New Mexico	49,651	77,909	1,212,174	4.1%	6.4%
New York	272,357	389,071	13,644,240	2.0%	2.9%
North Carolina	147,143	267,536	5,489,253	2.7%	4.9%
North Dakota	17,253	21,725	474,896	3.6%	4.6%
Ohio	221,928	326,333	8,324,941	2.7%	3.9%
Oklahoma	67,162	110,606	2,420,106	2.8%	4.6%
Oregon	77,117	170,556	2,395,329	3.2%	7.1%
Pennsylvania	137,352	201,231	9,161,436	1.5%	2.2%
Rhode Island	17,681	26,966	754,942	2.3%	3.6%
South Carolina	61,394	101,520	2,760,981	2.2%	3.7%
South Dakota	6,199	8,522	528,249	1.2%	1.6%
Tennessee	80,075	113,640	3,997,493	2.0%	2.8%
Texas	402,055	680,982	13,675,984	2.9%	5.0%
Utah	47,940	73,784	1,321,691	3.6%	5.6%
Vermont	7,948	11,862	442,006	1.8%	2.7%
Virginia	125,539	214,023	5,043,615	2.5%	4.2%
Washington	179,986	303,233	4,096,135	4.4%	7.4%
West Virginia	43,612	53,913	1,403,821	3.1%	3.8%
Wisconsin	104,173	200,428	3,816,761	2.7%	5.3%
Wyoming	18,743	31,208	348,125	5.4%	9.0%
United States	**5,506,851**	**9,168,328**	**196,235,460**	**2.8%**	**4.7%**

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

◇ **Forty-eight percent of community colleges offer welfare-to-work programs. Of those colleges that do not currently offer such programs, 54 percent have plans to develop them.**

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE STUDENTS: 1995–96

Percentage of population aged 18 and older attending community college, full-year enrollment


7.4%
2.2%
4.6%
4.9%
1.6%
9.0%
5.6%
5.6%
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4.9%

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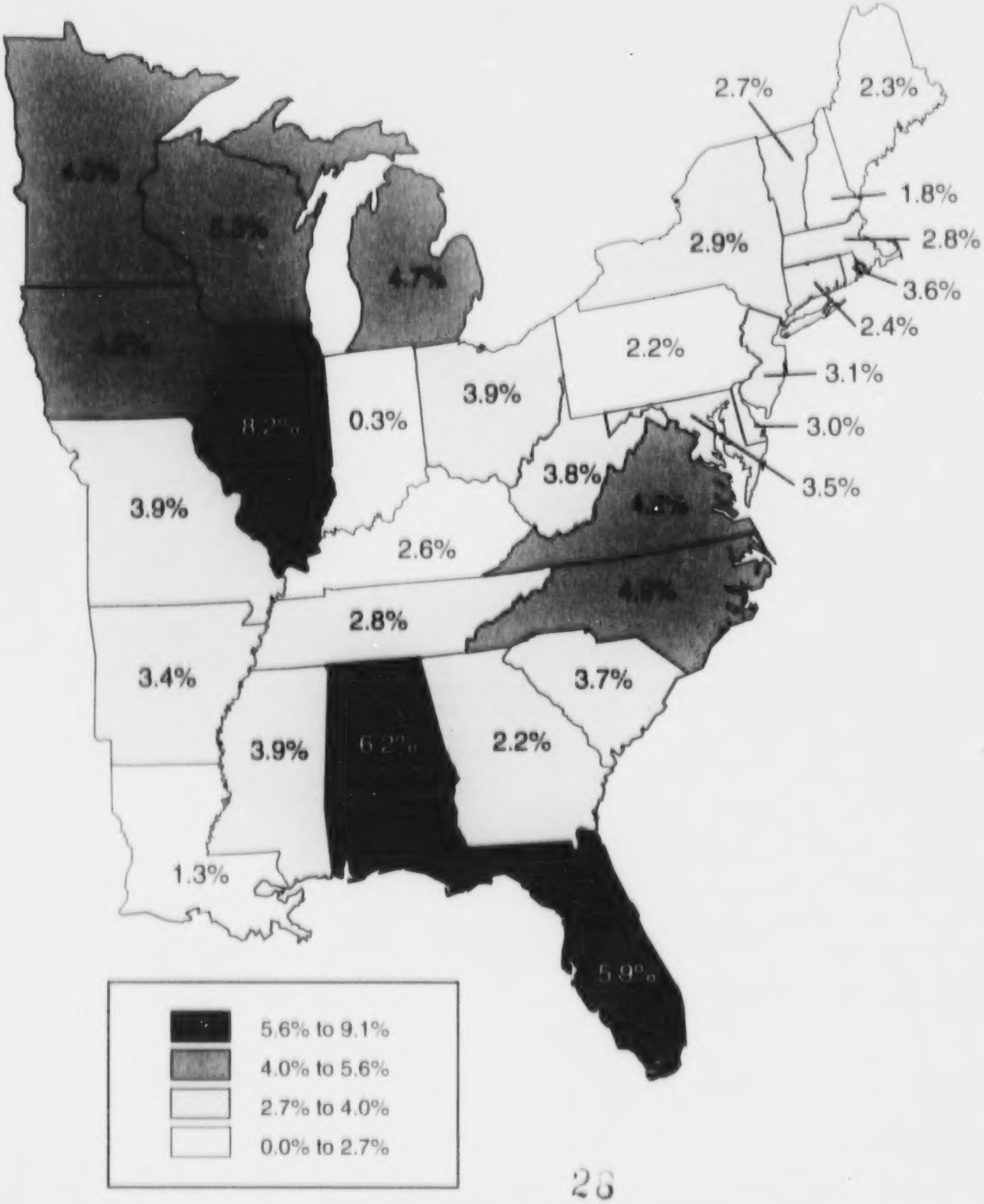
2.7%
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5.9%
5.6% to 9.1%
4.0% to 5.6%
2.7% to 4.0%
0.0% to 2.7%

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics, 1997, and U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1996

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ALABAMA

Alabama's community college system continues to be a major player in the state's flourishing economy. For instance, several community colleges are providing training, much of it in computerized, numerically controlled instruments, to employees of new and expanding Mercedes-Benz and Boeing facilities.

While community college educators have long had a role in Alabama's economic development efforts, how to improve the match between educational services and business needs is the subject of an ongoing study commissioned by the State Board of Education. In 1997, the board created the Task Force for Effectiveness Planning in Post-Secondary Education to examine the two-year college system. Its 15 members, who are not educators, have employed an educational consultant to help with this task and may make a report as early as fall 1998.

During the past decade the number of two-year public colleges in Alabama has decreased from 48 to 30 in a consolidation effort aimed at making the most of the state's resources. By fall 1998, there are expected to be 20 comprehensive community colleges, two junior colleges, and eight technical colleges.

One result of this consolidation has been the creation of five centers of excellence. All of the centers provide the latest technical training in distinct specializations—manufacturing, biomedical technology, telecommunications, electronics, or environmental science—at the five separate community college campuses. These centers were created in cooperation with the University of Alabama system using federal funds.

A capital improvement bond will provide $31 million for business training and health sciences facilities at community colleges during the 1998–99 school year. This money is separate from the $197.7 million allocated by the state for two-year institutions in the 1999 fiscal year. The state appropriation was $195 million in fiscal 1998.

In addition to training people in the latest technology, the community college system in Alabama has been working to effectively use technology in the system's programming. All the two-year colleges are now plugged in to the same computer system. The Inter-Campus Interactive Telecommunication System also links the two-year institutions with the University of Alabama system for long-distance learning and video teleconferencing.

The transition of two-year college students to other institutions has been eased by the change from a quarter to semester system. The process for changing to semesters, which will be completed in fall 1998, took several years because it involved revising curriculum for more consistency in classes at colleges throughout the state.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	30
Independent	4
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	129,087
Fall 1990	94,561
Full Year 1995–96	198,586

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	62.6%
Female	37.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	30.6%
Part-time	69.4%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	21.0%
Asian/Pacific	1.2%
Hispanic	1.8%
Native American	0.6%
Percent minority	*24.5%*
White	74.5%
Other	0.9%
Age	
21 or younger	36.4%
22 to 29	28.8%
30 to 39	19.4%
40 or older	15.5%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$36,364
Public 4-year	$43,580
Independent 2-year	$24,809
Independent 4-year	$35,594

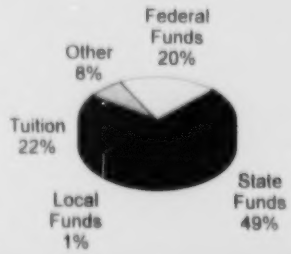
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,358
Public 4-year	$2,363
Median income, family of four	$44,879
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.0%
Public 4-year	5.3%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$4,422
Student-related	$3,250
Instructional	$1,814

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

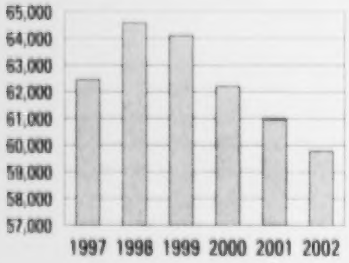
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	25.5%
2025	26.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.2%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	72.7%
2025	71.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.9%
5 to 17 years	18.3%
18 to 24 years	10.2%
25 to 44 years	30.4%
45 to 64 years	21.2%
65 and older	13.0%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	32.2%
High school graduate	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	19.3%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	12.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$8,357
Aid per resident	$1.98

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	63.6%	42
1997	65.1%	38

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$88.7
National rank	25

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.1%
March 1998	4.2%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	141,746
January 1997	67,839
Percent change	-52.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	133,700	131.9%
Transport. services	3,400	117.2%
Agricultural services	22,600	113.6%
Health services	147,800	113.4%
Transportation by air	3,300	110.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-3,800	-60.3%
Tobacco products	-200	-50.0%
Private households	-11,300	-44.7%
Oil and gas	-1,300	-41.9%
Mining	-4,100	-33.6%

ALASKA

Prince William Sound Community College in Valdez is considered by University of Alaska officials to be Alaska's only stand-alone public community college. Programs and services consistent with the traditional community college mission also are provided by several branch campuses of the University of Alaska system.

In the past year, workforce train-ing at Alaska community colleges has increased significantly. In 1997, Prince William Sound Community College established a new department to coordinate workforce development. Within the broad field of industrial technology, Prince William Sound Community College provides training in oil-spill technology, safety management, and electric power generation.

Thirty-six welfare recipients received education and training in Alaska community colleges in the past year. The federally funded Job Training Partnership Act provides need-based support for welfare recipients in Alaska community colleges. Further increases in training for welfare recipients are projected as a result of welfare reform efforts.

State appropriations to community colleges are about $1.5 million. Alaska community colleges are receiving slightly decreasing funding from the state as a result of an overall reduction in state revenue.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	5
Independent	0
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	19,633
Fall 1990	20,757
Full Year 1995–96	31,901

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	38.9%
Female	61.1%
Attendance status	
Full-time	34.6%
Part-time	65.4%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	3.9%
Asian/Pacific	2.7%
Hispanic	2.6%
Native American	7.9%
Percent minority	*17.1%*
White	74.5%
Other	8.4%
Age	
21 or younger	24.5%
22 to 29	27.2%
30 to 39	24.3%
40 or older	24.1%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$56,164
Public 4-year	$49,594
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$37,489

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

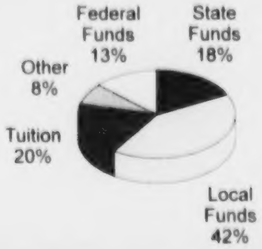
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,850
Public 4-year	$2,552
Median income, family of four	$62,078
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.0%
Public 4-year	4.1%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$14,096
Student-related	**$8,329**
Instructional	**$4,988**

> Workforce training at Alaska community colleges has increased significantly

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

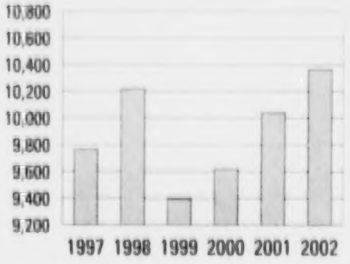
Current and Projected Racial/ Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	4.2%
2025	4.4%
Asian Pacific	
1995	4.6%
2025	21.7%
Hispanic	
1995	4.1%
2025	6.6%
Native American	
1995	15.0%
2025	10.7%
White	
1995	72.1%
2025	56.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	8.2%
5 to 17 years	22.2%
18 to 24 years	10.8%
25 to 44 years	33.4%
45 to 64 years	20.3%
65 and older	5.2%
Median age	31.9

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	14.2%
High school graduate	30.4%
Some college (no degree)	28.4%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.3%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.9%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$2,575
Aid per resident	$3.20

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	74.2%	4
1997	74.2%	3

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$22.7
National rank	45

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	8.3%
March 1998	6.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	34,951
[illegible] 1997	32,776
[illegible] change	-6.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	21,000	141.9%
Transport. services	2,700	122.7%
Other services	13,100	106.5%
Business services	17,000	102.4%
Educational services	2,600	100.0%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Apparel and textile	-100	-50.0%
Private households	-500	-26.3%
Paper products	-200	-25.0%
Farm	-100	-14.3%
Oil and gas	-900	-9.6%

ARIZONA

After a 1997 bill was introduced that would have authorized Arizona community colleges to offer baccalaureate programs, the state legislature requested a study of the need for community colleges to offer bachelor of technology degrees to graduates of their own associate in applied science technical programs. At least one state university is considering offering such a program, possibly on a community college campus.

This development follows an already established atmosphere of cooperation among the colleges and universities in Arizona. In 1996, the State Board of Directors for Community Colleges entered a partnership including the Arizona Board of Regents, the community colleges, and the public universities in a two-year project to "establish a seamless articulation and transfer system." The partnership has established six "pathways" to enable community college graduates with associate degrees to transfer to public universities with full junior status. The state legislature supported this project by providing matching funds for the electronic data management technology needed for the new system. Meanwhile, articulation and transfer agreements continue to be revised at individual institutions.

An attempt to roll back local tax support of Arizona's public community colleges through a voter referendum died in 1997–98 because of lack of petition signatures.

The state budget allocation for community colleges increased from $109.3 million in fiscal 1997 to $112.1 million in the 1998 fiscal year and to $120.5 million for fiscal 1999. Fall 1998 credit enrollment is projected at 156,500, a slight increase from 1997.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	19
Independent	1
Tribal	1

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	159,734
Fall 1990	158,255
Full Year 1995–96	278,550

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	42.9%

Female	57.1%
Attendance status	
Full-time	26.6%
Part-time	73.4%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	3.5%
Asian/Pacific	2.6%
Hispanic	17.0%
Native American	4.8%
Percent minority	*27.9%*
White	66.6%
Other	5.5%
Age	
21 or younger	33.2%
22 to 29	26.2%
30 to 39	20.2%
40 or older	20.5%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$48,231
Public 4-year	$52,809
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$39,682

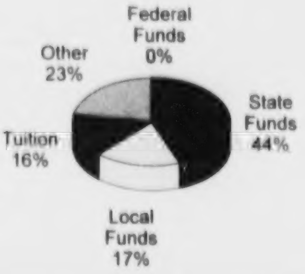
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$782
Public 4-year	$2,009
Median income, family of four	$45,032
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	1.7%
Public 4-year	4.5%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$5,675
Student-related	$3,914
Instructional	$2,233

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

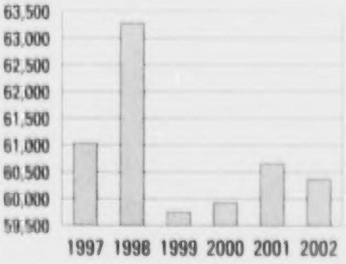
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	3.4%
2025	4.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.9%
2025	3.0%
Hispanic	
1995	20.3%
2025	31.5%
Native American	
1995	5.7%
2025	5.1%
White	
1995	68.7%
2025	56.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.7%
5 to 17 years	18.2%
18 to 24 years	9.7%
25 to 44 years	31.2%
45 to 64 years	19.9%
65 and older	13.2%
Median age	34.4

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	22.1%
High school graduate	26.4%
Some college (no degree)	27.0%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	14.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$2,293
Aid per resident	$0.56

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	66.5%	34
1997	63.8%	43

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$94.1
National rank	24

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.9%
March 1998	4.4%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	194,119
January 1997	138,486
Percent change	-29.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	216,200	160.3%
Business services	224,200	153.5%
Transport. services	10,200	143.7%
Other services	89,800	141.0%
Services	778,300	127.2%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Indust. machinery	-4,900	-35.8%
Coal mining	-300	-30.0%
Apparel and textile	-1,300	-27.1%
Leather products	-100	-16.7%
Private households	-2,600	-15.0%

ARKANSAS

Policy and programmatic changes under way in Arkansas community colleges reflect an increased emphasis on distance education, workforce development, and performance-based funding measures.

The Arkansas Association of Two-Year Colleges has formed a consortium of its 22 public colleges to provide centrally based training for faculty and staff in distance education. It will also purchase and develop courseware, which will be shared by the colleges.

The association has formed a consortium whose purpose is to share people and course resources to better meet the needs of state business and industry. The consortium developed a list of available services and resources on each campus. Businesses will be able to access this information and locate the closest campus with the resources they need.

State appropriations for community colleges rose from $93.7 million in fiscal 1997 to $102 million in fiscal 1998. An enormous 18.8-percent increase has been appropriated for the 1999 fiscal year, to a total of $121.2 million. The state community college system is working with the Arkansas Department of Workforce Education to ask for an additional $20 million to be used for workforce training.

The coordinating board of higher education has proposed that 10 percent of all new funds be earmarked for performance-based funding measures. The legislature meets every other year, so the proposal will go to the legislature when it meets in January 1999.

The technical colleges created in 1991 are experiencing a tremendous growth in enrollment with the resulting average of 10 percent increase per year.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	22
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	41,830
Fall 1990	36,382
Full Year 1995–96	63,808

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	38.7%
Female	61.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	46.5%
Part-time	53.5%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	17.0%
Asian/Pacific	1.2%
Hispanic	0.9%
Native American	0.9%
Percent minority	*20.0%*
White	79.0%
Other	1.1%
Age	
21 or younger	42.7%
22 to 29	27.6%
30 to 39	16.6%
40 or older	13.1%

The national average age of community college students is 29 years.

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,125
Public 4-year	$41,299
Independent 2-year	$16,052
Independent 4-year	$36,748

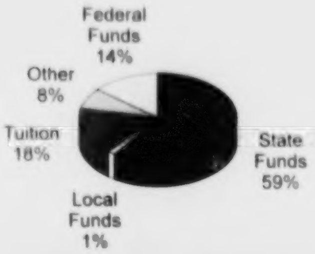
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$941
Public 4-year	$2,255
Median income, family of four	$36,828
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	6.1%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$8,907
Student-related	$6,196
Instructional	$3,548

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

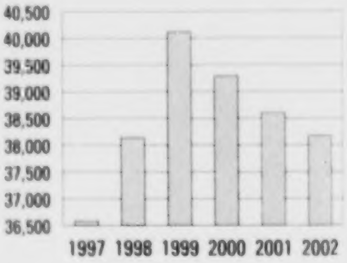
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	15.8%
2025	15.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.1%
2025	2.2%
Native American	
1995	0.6%
2025	0.7%
White	
1995	81.9%
2025	80.8%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	19.3%
18 to 24 years	9.9%
25 to 44 years	28.3%
45 to 64 years	21.1%
65 and older	14.4%
Median age	35.2

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	32.5%
High school graduate	33.0%
Some college (no degree)	18.7%
Associate degree	3.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.4%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$11,727
Aid per resident	$4.78

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	64.7%	40
1997	63.1%	45

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$50.6
National rank	33

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.4%
March 1998	5.7%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	73,982
January 1997	42,834
Percent change	-42.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	18,200	111.7%
Health services	96,200	107.6%
Transport. services	2,100	105.0%
Business services	64,200	102.4%
Social services	28,400	80.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-2,300	-45.1%
Private households	-4,700	-41.2%
Oil and gas	-2,000	-40.0%
Mining	-1,800	-27.7%
Farm	-16,500	-24.9%

CALIFORNIA

Through Partnership for Excellence, a performance-based funding program proposed by the California Board of Governors, the state community college system will commit to achieve specified outcomes, including increasing graduation and transfer rates, improving successful course completion, enhancing workforce preparation, and guiding students from basic skills to college courses. The proposal requests the governor and the legislature to invest $100 million per year in full-time equivalent student (FTES) funding. The investment, provided on an FTES basis for the next three fiscal years, would be in addition to enrollment growth and cost-of-living increases. The senate/assembly budget conference committee has approved the proposal, which is now before Governor Pete Wilson for his consideration.

The state's community colleges use California education funds (Proposition 98) to serve students through the community colleges CalWORKS program, elements of which include childcare services for students, job-development, job-placement, work-study assistance, counseling services, and redesign of curricula to better serve the needs of welfare recipients. Approximately 140,000 welfare recipients per year are enrolled in the California com-munity colleges; of these, about 98,000 pursue credit programs, while up to 42,000 take noncredit courses in basic skills areas. A statewide intersegmental task force is studying funding issues related to noncredit courses at all levels of postsecondary education in California, especially with regard to technological and other needs of business and industry.

The colleges serve nearly 250,000 students per year with instruction in English as a second language and more than 250,000 per year in remedial courses. The stated intent of four-year colleges and universities to decrease remedial instruction is expected to result in an increase in students in the community college remedial courses.

Other issues expected to influence policy and programs for the community colleges include the use of part-time faculty members, the need for better systemwide technological infrastructure and capabilities, revisions to the education code, and a $9 billion K–18 education General Obligation bond measure, $800 million of which would be designated for community colleges.

California's 106 public community colleges expect greater than 3 percent enrollment growth for fall 1998 due to a surge in high school graduates and increased demands for occupational skills training. State appropriations for community colleges are set at $2.4 billion for fiscal year 1998, and the Board of Governors is planning to seek a 10 percent budget increase through the 2005 fiscal year.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	106
Independent	11
Tribal	1

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	1,125,973
Fall 1990	1,064,350
Full Year 1995–96	1,865,802

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	43.6%
Female	56.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	27.7%
Part-time	72.3%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	8.1%
Asian/Pacific	14.3%
Hispanic	22.1%
Native American	1.2%
Percent minority	*45.8%*
White	45.0%
Other	9.2%
Age	
21 or younger	37.3%
22 to 29	29.4%
30 to 39	18.3%
40 or older	15.1%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$25,789
Public 4-year	$60,674
Independent 2-year	$33,405
Independent 4-year	$59,716

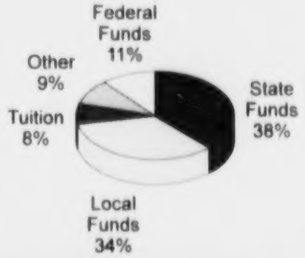
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$371
Public 4-year	$2,731
Median income, family of four	$53,807
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	0.7%
Public 4-year	5.1%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$5,140
Student-related	$3,581
Instructional	$2,035

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

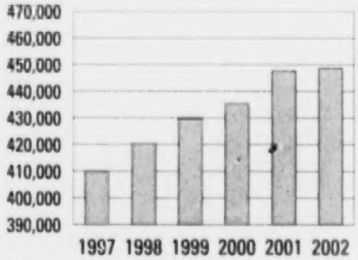
African American	
1995	7.5%
2025	6.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	11.3%
2025	17.9%
Hispanic	
1995	28.6%
2025	41.8%

Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	0.8%
White	
1995	51.7%
2025	32.8%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	8.6%
5 to 17 years	19.2%
18 to 24 years	9.4%
25 to 44 years	33.4%
45 to 64 years	18.3%
65 and older	11.0%
Median age	32.7

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.8%
High school graduate	23.1%
Some college (no degree)	23.8%
Associate degree	7.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	14.2%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$237,490
Aid per resident	$7.56

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	65.5%	38
1997	66.2%	37

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$875.7
National rank	1

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	6.4%
March 1998	6.0%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	2,415,121
January 1997	2,225,893
Percent change	-8.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	1,250,500	126.9%
Business services	1,519,600	122.3%
Social services	452,700	110.8%
Transport. services	76,200	109.6%
Other services	702,000	102.6%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-14,500	-38.7%
Petroleum products	-7,000	-30.8%
Electronic equip.	-68,200	-30.8%
Mining	-11,300	-24.0%
Primary metals	-6,400	-19.9%

COLORADO

The Colorado state legislature continues to support community colleges, especially in the highlighted areas of workforce development, economic development, technology, and distance education. In addition to budget allocations of $91.6 million for fiscal year 1997, $101.3 for fiscal 1998, and $106 million for fiscal 1999, the legislature appropriated 2 percent of tuition revenue each year, with the agreement that community college tuition increases will not exceed 1.3 percent per year. Discussions continue regarding the possible conversion of some noncredit courses to credit status, which would increase state funding to some degree.

Since 1989, only community colleges and a few four-year state institutions with two-year mission components have been eligible for state funds for remedial education.

In the last few years, Colorado has experienced a surplus of state income. Some money is being refunded to taxpayers, and some has been funneled to meet capital needs that had gone unmet. Higher education has been a major beneficiary, primarily for capital construction and technology projects. State funds will be used for building new structures and for rehabilitating and upgrading older facilities.

The legislature is beginning to require new data from the colleges to support an accountability/performance budgeting system. The system may be tied to funding in the future, but the details have not been determined. The community college system has had its own accountability measures in place since 1984.

Northeastern Junior College changed its status last year from a local district college supported by local property taxes to a state system college with no local property tax support. The state legislature compensated the college for the lost local taxes. This year, Colorado Northwest Community College is considering the same move. The proposal is still under discussion.

Colorado's Electronic Community College offers 21 courses via videotape for regular credit. The courses are transferable to Western Governors University and to several traditional senior institutions in and outside Colorado.

Several Colorado community colleges have established fast-track degree programs that enable welfare recipients to earn degrees in less time than was previously required. Approximately 3,000 welfare recipients per year enroll for degree credit in Colorado community colleges, but there are no welfare recipients in noncredit courses.

Enrollment in the 16 Colorado community colleges totaled more than 78,200 students in the fall 1997 semester, and a 3 percent increase is projected for fall 1998. Population growth is the main reason for the expected enrollment increase.

On June 1, 1998, Dorothy A. Horrell became CEO of the Colorado Community College and Occupational Education System. Horrell came from her position as president of Red Rocks Community College in Lakewood and has 25 years of experience in the Colorado system.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	16
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	77,187
Fall 1990	73,005
Full Year 1995–96	126,787

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	41.9%
Female	58.1%
Attendance status	
Full-time	28.0%
Part-time	72.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	4.1%
Asian/Pacific	2.7%
Hispanic	13.3%
Native American	1.5%
Percent minority	*21.6%*
White	74.2%
Other	4.2%
Age	
21 or younger	28.5%
22 to 29	25.1%
30 to 39	23.0%
40 or older	23.5%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$35,652
Public 4-year	$50,262
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$48,763

Tuition and Family Income

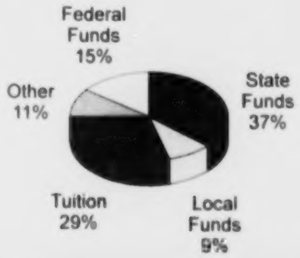
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,403
Public 4-year	$2,562
Median income, family of four	$53,632
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	4.8%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$7,460
Student-related	$5,187
Instructional	**$2,997**

Data source information is found on pages 91–92.

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

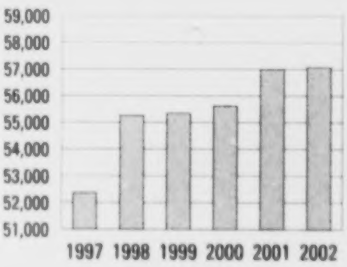
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	4.3%
2025	5.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.2%
2025	3.8%
Hispanic	
1995	13.4%
2025	20.2%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.2%
White	
1995	79.1%
2025	69.0%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.1%
5 to 17 years	19.0%
18 to 24 years	9.3%
25 to 44 years	32.9%
45 to 64 years	21.7%
65 and older	10.1%
Median age	35

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	16.2%
High school graduate	26.9%
Some college (no degree)	25.9%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.8%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$38,556
Aid per resident	$10.55

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	72.4%	6
1997	72.8%	5

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$99.8
National rank	23

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	3.4%
March 1998	3.1%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	123,308
January 1997	59,065
Percent change	-52.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	265,200	151.9%
Other services	124,800	137.4%
Transport. services	10,400	135.1%
Health services	162,000	123.9%
Transportation by air	23,600	121.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-1,600	-59.3%
Leather products	-900	-52.9%
Oil and gas	-7,000	-36.3%
Mining	-8,600	-33.0%
Metal mining	-800	-30.8%

CONNECTICUT

The Connecticut Community-Technical Colleges, comprising 12 public institutions, offer a comprehensive curriculum including liberal arts and sciences as well as technical programs. Through the "curriculum pathway" initiative, a student may complete an associate degree in engineering or technology in a community college and go on to complete a bachelor of engineering at the University of Connecticut or a bachelor of technology at Central Connecticut State University. Transfer programs for liberal arts degrees also are offered, as well as credit and noncredit skill-building and personal interest courses.

Under the leadership of a new chancellor, Bruce Leslie, the system has begun a strategic-planning process. A revised mission statement concentrates on making each college an innovative, high-performance organization responsive to the needs of its students in the 21st century.

In December 1997, the system governing board voted to freeze tuition for 1998–99 as a step toward reversing the established trend of increasing tuition and declining state support of higher education. The state provided a special appropriation to help cover the costs related to freezing tuition.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	12
Independent	4
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	42,499
Fall 1990	41,027
Full Year 1995–96	58,915

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	38.9%
Female	61.1%
Attendance status	
Full-time	25.5%
Part-time	74.5%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	11.6%
Asian/Pacific	2.5%
Hispanic	8.1%
Native American	0.4%
Percent minority	22.6%
White	71.8%
Other	5.6%
Age	
21 or younger	29.3%
22 to 29	29.3%
30 to 39	23.2%
40 or older	18.1%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$51,143
Public 4-year	$61,635
Independent 2-year	$33,576
Independent 4-year	$60,090

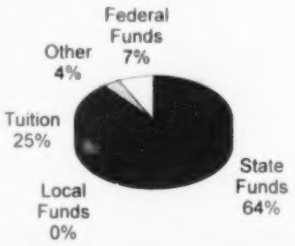
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,722
Public 4-year	$4,105
Median income, family of four	$67,380
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	6.1%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$8,809
Instructional	$3,605
Student-related	$6,949

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

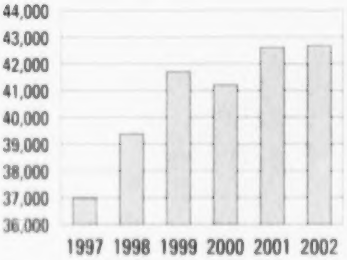
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	9.1%
2025	12.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.0%
2025	4.5%
Hispanic	
1995	7.5%
2025	15.0%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	81.2%
2025	67.4%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	17.6%
18 to 24 years	8.0%
25 to 44 years	32.4%
45 to 64 years	20.9%
65 and older	14.3%
Median age	36.2

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	20.5%
High school graduate	29.9%
Some college (no degree)	18.0%
Associate degree	6.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.0%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$20,415
Aid per resident	$6.23

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.2%	27
1997	68.3%	26

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$110.5
National rank	21

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.4%
March 1998	4.0%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	160,102
January 1997	151,631
Percent change	-5.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	177,300	107.1%
Transport. services	7,500	104.2%
Business services	124,200	103.2%
Agricultural services	15,100	100.0%
Other services	56,300	91.1%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-100	-100.0%
Textile mill prod.	-2,100	-84.0%

Apparel and textile	-3,000	-57.7%
Tobacco products	-200	-50.0%
Stone, clay, glass	-1,600	-44.4%

DELAWARE

Delaware Technical and Community College is a single statewide institution with four campuses. The stated mission of the college is to facilitate workforce and economic development and to provide programs in semiprofessional fields that enable students to develop their potential.

In June 1998, the college introduced its Educational Technology Certificate Program for K–12 teachers and college faculty. To support this initiative, each campus will open an Educational Technology Lab.

Approximately 2,500 welfare recipients per year are served through the state's welfare block grant in the areas of work readiness, academic remediation, compliance, and job-placement services. Changes in noncredit programs include intensified job-placement programs, reduced emphasis on skills training, and expanded collaboration with business and industry and community agencies.

The state budget allocation was $43.2 million in the 1997 fiscal year and $46.5 million for fiscal 1998. It will rise to $47.8 million in fiscal 1999.

Fall 1997 enrollment approached 11,300 students, and a 3 percent increase is projected for fall 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	1
Independent	0
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	11,871
Fall 1990	10,828
Full Year 1995–96	16,447

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	39.7%
Female	60.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	37.9%
Part-time	62.1%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	16.6%
Asian/Pacific	2.1%
Hispanic	2.7%
Native American	0.9%
Percent minority	*22.2%*
White	77.1%
Other	0.6%
Age	
21 or younger	34.1%
22 to 29	29.7%
30 to 39	21.9%
40 or older	14.3%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$42,950
Public 4-year	$57,693
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$53,092

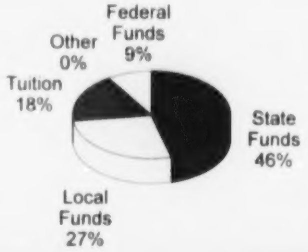
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,330
Public 4-year	$4,180
Median income, family of four	$56,662
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.3%
Public 4-year	7.4%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$10,093
Student-related	$5,615
Instructional	$2,507

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

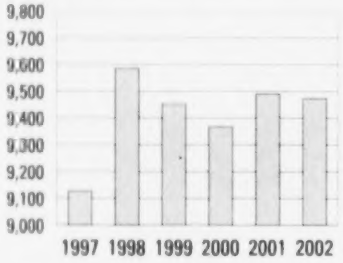
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	18.3%
2025	22.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.7%
2025	3.1%
Hispanic	
1995	2.6%
2025	5.5%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	77.1%
2025	68.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.9%
5 to 17 years	17.4%
18 to 24 years	9.0%
25 to 44 years	33.7%
45 to 64 years	20.3%
65 and older	12.8%
Median age	35

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	22.0%
High school graduate	33.1%
Some college (no degree)	19.4%
Associate degree	6.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.5%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$1,517
Aid per resident	$2.15

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.5%	24
1997	67.4%	30

Visit AACC Online
www.aacc.nche.edu

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$26.7
National rank	41

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.5%
March 1998	3.4%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	27,652
January 1997	20,550
Percent change	-26.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	33,100	117.0%
Business services	32,500	115.7%
Agricultural services	3,900	102.6%
Transport. services	900	100.0%
Services	105,200	92.9%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Apparel and textile	-600	-46.2%
Farm	-1,500	-34.9%
Private households	-1,000	-32.3%
Textile mill prod.	-200	-25.0%
Fabricated metals	-400	-22.2%

FLORIDA

Major issues for Florida community colleges include performance-based budgeting, increased work-force training, the provision of distance learning, and the exemption of electronic instruction from the out-of-district approval process.

The Florida legislature continues to support a voucher program for students attending independent Florida colleges. Also, legislation passed in 1998 permits proprietary institutions to participate in the statewide common course numbering system now in place at Florida's public two-year and four-year institutions.

The Florida legislature is considering the possibility of allowing selected community colleges to offer bachelor's degrees in targeted, high-volume areas such as teacher education. The proposal is limited to public two-year institutions. Agencies participating in the study include the Board of Regents, the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, and the State Board of Community Colleges.

Another recent change in state law requires students in community college noncredit programs or their sponsors to pay 50 percent of the cost of instruction for courses, double the long-standing 25 percent rate.

Community colleges are responsible for all remedial instruction in the Florida postsecondary education system, with the exception of Florida A & M University. State universities contract with area community colleges to provide necessary remedial work for their students. Community colleges may contract with private firms to provide remedial programs. Recent statutory changes allow the colleges to display information on private providers that are available for students needing additional remediation.

The state budget allocation was $724.1 million in fiscal year 1997 and rose 7 percent in fiscal 1998, to $777.2 million. A further increase to $806.7 million has been approved for the 1999 fiscal year.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	28
Independent	4
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	321,699
Fall 1990	313,015
Full Year 1995–96	642,597

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	40.2%
Female	59.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	32.2%
Part-time	67.8%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	13.5%
Asian/Pacific	2.7%
Hispanic	15.8%
Native American	0.6%
Percent minority	*32.6%*
White	65.4%
Other	1.9%
Age	
21 or younger	38.9%
22 to 29	28.9%
30 to 39	19.0%
40 or older	13.2%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$39,594
Public 4-year	$50,487
Independent 2-year	$27,245
Independent 4-year	$46,125

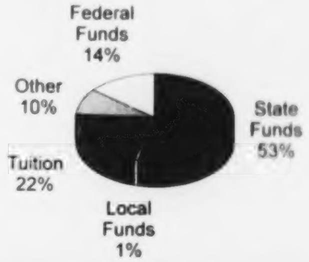
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,151
Public 4-year	$1,789
Median income, family of four	$44,829
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	4.0%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$6,884
Student-related	$4,856
Instructional	$2,767

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

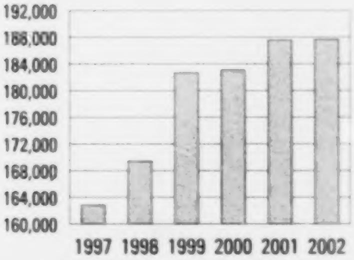
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	14.5%
2025	16.7%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.5%
2025	2.5%
Hispanic	
1995	13.7%
2025	23.2%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	70.0%
2025	57.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.6%
5 to 17 years	17.1%
18 to 24 years	8.1%
25 to 44 years	29.2%
45 to 64 years	20.5%
65 and older	18.5%
Median age	37.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	25.7%
High school graduate	30.2%
Some college (no degree)	20.4%
Associate degree	6.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.9%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	14.3%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$101,130
Aid per resident	$7.25

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	62.0%	48
1997	62.3%	47

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$317.8
National rank	5

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.9%
March 1998	4.7%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	701,842
January 1997	375,819
Percent change	-46.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	864,100	155.9%
Transport. services	48,400	145.3%
Business services	806,500	141.4%
Other services	290,400	134.2%
Social services	274,900	130.2%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Tobacco products	-800	-66.7%
Leather products	-1,200	-46.2%
Private households	-24,800	-30.4%
Oil and gas	-1,400	-28.0%
Fabricated metals	-7,600	-24.8%

GEORGIA

The University System of Georgia includes 15 public two-year colleges governed by the Board of Regents, and the Georgia Department of Technical and Adult Education (DTAE) oversees 33 two-year technical institutes, 13 of which grant degrees, specializing in technical training.

In fall 1998, Georgia's public two-year colleges will convert from a quarter system to a semester system. Each college has reviewed its curriculum to ensure transferability of course credit among institutions in the system.

The Board of Regents is phasing in higher admission standards based on completion of a college preparatory curriculum and a combination of SAT scores and high-school grade point average. The standards are designed to ensure that students attending the system's two-year colleges are better prepared to succeed. The board also has approved a workforce development initiative, the Intellectual Capital Partnership Program (ICAPP), which will concentrate on training students for information technology professions.

The state budget allocation to the University of Georgia two-year colleges was about $137.5 million in fiscal year 1997 and $146.9 million in fiscal 1998. The university system recorded a fall 1997 enrollment of about 45,400 credit students, and a 5 percent increase is expected for fall 1998. About 10,300 students participated in remedial courses in fall 1997.

In addition to credit instruction through the associate degree for technical careers, the technical institutes provide continuing technical education and customized services. DTAE aggressively seeks to meet business-and-industry training requirements and to respond quickly to the state's ever-changing employment needs. The department's Quick Start program offers free, quality workforce training as an incentive to businesses to locate or expand their operations in Georgia.

DTAE also is developing the Georgia Virtual Technical Institute, initially a collaborative of 10 institutes, to offer technical training programs over the Internet. The department anticipates having seven programs available in fall 1998.

One of DTAE's goals is to prevent welfare dependency by providing technical job training for economically disadvantaged students. The newly created Georgia Work Connection, made up of the Georgia Departments of Human Resources, Labor, and Technical and Adult Education, is working collaboratively to create an integrated welfare-to-work plan. DTAE's role is to provide comprehensive short- and long-term training activities, as well as guidance services and evaluation and assessment workshops. The workshops cover such issues as job readiness, workforce preparation, work ethics, life-management Skills, motivation and retention, and job search skills.

Other DTAE initiatives for fiscal year 1999 include workforce literacy programs that involve bringing training to employees in the workplace; enhanced certificate programs for certified manufacturing specialist, certified customer service specialist, and certified construction worker; youth apprenticeship programs;

and enhanced online services.

The degree-granting technical institutes are budgeted at $72 million for 1997, $89 million for 1998, and $92 million for 1999. These institutes enrolled about 25,500 credit students in fall 1997 and expect a 5 percent increase for fall 1998.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	26
Independent	4
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	78,276
Fall 1990	65,920
Full Year 1995–96	120,117

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	40.6%
Female	59.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	49.2%
Part-time	50.8%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	27.3%
Asian/Pacific	2.5%
Hispanic	1.7%
Native American	0.3%
Percent minority	*31.9%*
White	66.4%
Other	1.7%
Age	
21 or younger	41.9%
22 to 29	30.9%
30 to 39	17.9%
40 or older	9.3%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$36,167
Public 4-year	$47,318
Independent 2-year	$29,695
Independent 4-year	$45,385

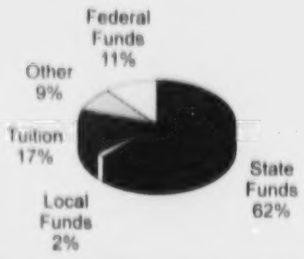
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,110
Public 4-year	$2,244
Median income, family of four	$48,920
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.3%
Public 4-year	4.6%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$9,219
Student-related	$6,630
Instructional	$3,972

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

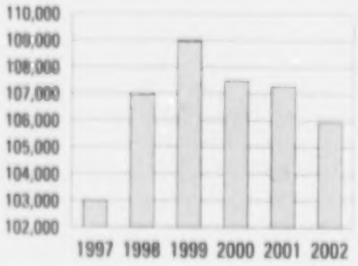
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	28.0%
2025	33.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.6%
2025	2.5%
Hispanic	
1995	2.1%
2025	3.5%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	68.2%
2025	60.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.5%
5 to 17 years	19.0%
18 to 24 years	10.0%
25 to 44 years	33.5%
45 to 64 years	20.0%
65 and older	9.9%
Median age	33.3

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	28.7%
High school graduate	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	18.9%
Associate degree	4.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	14.1%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$165,221
Aid per resident	$23.42

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	67.8%	28
1997	69.3%	18

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$183.0
National rank	11

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	4.8%
March 1998	4.0%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	402,228
January 1997	237,191
Percent change	-41.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport. services	27,400	193.0%
Health services	422,300	191.0%
Business services	359,600	144.8%
Other services	129,700	133.7%
Services	1,221,800	126.9%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-700	-46.7%
Oil and gas	-600	-42.9%
Petroleum products	-300	-33.3%
Private households	-12,100	-30.0%
Farm	-19,600	-29.2%

HAWAII

State officials anticipate that key issues for the University of Hawaii (UH) community colleges in 1998–99 include economic and workforce development, designing a statewide school-to-work system, and providing customized training to employers in the computer/telecommunications and aviation industries. College administrators predict a 4 percent increase in enrollment for fall 1998.

The seven community colleges offer the associate in arts degree, associate in science degree, and certificates in career areas such as commercial aviation and emergency medical technician. In addition to degrees and certificates, the UH community colleges offer noncredit courses in areas such as business, computer skills, and personal improvement.

With tourism as Hawaii's largest industry, the community colleges also offer short-term noncredit courses to Hawaii's visitors in subjects such as Hawaiian regional cuisine, Hawaiian culture and history, tropical horticulture, and tropical and marine life.

A number of the colleges have extension centers to bring programs into outlying communities. The system's Employment Training Center (ETC) offers remedial education, counseling, training, and support services for at-risk youth and for undereducated and unemployed adults.

All the UH community colleges engage in international education programs and encourage international students to consider the community colleges as a pathway in their advanced education. The system has developed international agreements with institutions across Asia and the Pacific. The colleges also have an advanced distance education system that employs video, interactive television, the Internet, and the World Wide Web. One use of new technology has been to create international exchanges in the classroom using long-distance teleconferencing.

An independent two-year college formerly known as Kansai Gaidai Hawaii College changed its name to TransPacific Hawaii College in April 1998. The college caters to Asian students seeking to transfer to four-year colleges in the United States or worldwide, and it continues to specialize in a liberal arts curriculum encouraging a global perspective.

> The University of Hawaii community colleges encourage international education

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	7
Independent	2
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	25,679
Fall 1990	21,828
Full Year 1995–96	34,838

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	43.4%
Female	56.6%
Attendance status	
Full-time	42.4%
Part-time	57.6%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	1.0%
Asian/Pacific	73.1%
Hispanic	2.2%
Native American	0.3%
Percent minority	*76.6%*
White	20.9%
Other	2.5%
Age	
21 or younger	42.1%
22 to 29	30.8%
30 to 39	15.8%
40 or older	11.3%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$44,244
Public 4-year	$56,477
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$46,540

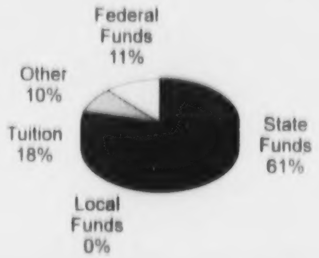
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$789
Public 4-year	$2,298
Median income, family of four	$57,909
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	1.4%
Public 4-year	4.0%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$7,106
Student-related	$5,620
Instructional	$3,516

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

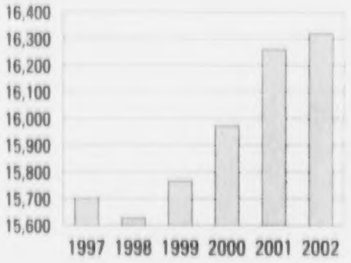
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	2.3%
2025	2.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	60.7%
2025	64.9%
Hispanic	
1995	8.0%
2025	10.1%
Native American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	28.5%
2025	22.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.7%
5 to 17 years	18.2%
18 to 24 years	9.8%
25 to 44 years	31.0%
45 to 64 years	20.5%
65 and older	12.9%
Median age	35.1

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	18.9%
High school graduate	30.9%
Some college (no degree)	21.9%

Associate degree	7.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	7.5%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$499
Aid per resident	$0.42

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.3%	26
1997	67.8%	27

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$36.7
National rank	38

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	6.6%
March 1998	5.8%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	54,511
January 1997	75,030
Percent change	38.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	46,100	119.4%
Business services	40,300	107.5%
Agricultural services	8,400	105.0%
Social services	17,900	100.6%
Other services	20,600	94.5%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Food and kindred	-2,900	-39.2%
Private households	-800	-26.7%
Apparel and textile	-600	-20.7%
Fabricated metals	-100	-20.0%
Petroleum products	-100	-20.0%

IDAHO

Idaho's economy is thriving, and the state's community and technical colleges have benefited from an 11 percent budget increase from the state. A considerable portion of the budget increase will be dedicated to raising faculty salaries to a competitive standard, which has been a goal for several years. The community colleges also receive support through local property taxes.

In 1998, the state board of education approved revised roles and mission statements for Idaho's postsecondary institutions to emphasize a more seamless, accountable education system.

The board also approved a set of 11 core performance indicators, including the number of first-year students who apply, are admitted, and are enrolled; retention of first-year students; graduation rates; employer satisfaction regarding recent graduates; credits earned on sites away from main campus; and a summary of outreach programs and partnerships with public schools.

Idaho has two public community colleges, a stand-alone two-year technical school, and several two-year technical colleges attached to universities. Idaho's Senator John Andreason, who has shown a long-time interest in community colleges, has initiated a discussion among Idaho legislators, educators, and business and industry leaders regarding the possibility of creating a community college system in Idaho to bring together these six entities. Such a move could result in a change in governance and funding structure for the colleges. Discussions have taken place on a regular basis in 1998, but no final decision had been reached as of press time.

All the Idaho colleges are part of Western Governors University, a virtual university that incorporates Internet courses from a number of institutions into its programming. In addition, North Idaho College has developed its own distance education program that includes links to high schools and local hospitals. The hospitals offer continuing education and health-related programs affiliated with the college, and the technology also provides a diagnostic and conferencing tool for medical staff.

The community colleges have experienced increasing enrollments, and their business and industry progams are growing. A foundation-sponsored workforce training center near the main North Idaho campus facilitates contract training for a broad range of business and industry clients and centralizes the college's noncredit offerings. As in many states, high-tech jobs are difficult to fill in Idaho, and the colleges are encouraging participation in technology programs.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	5
Independent	1
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	29,308
Fall 1990	28,684
Full Year 1995–96	40,809

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.2%
Female	57.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	68.9%
Part-time	31.1%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.6%
Asian/Pacific	1.5%
Hispanic	3.3%
Native American	1.1%
Percent minority	*6.4%*
White	87.6%
Other	5.9%
Age	
21 or younger	51.9%
22 to 29	26.7%
30 to 39	11.6%
40 or older	9.7%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$36,646
Public 4-year	$43,446
Independent 2-year	$42,721
Independent 4-year	$37,910

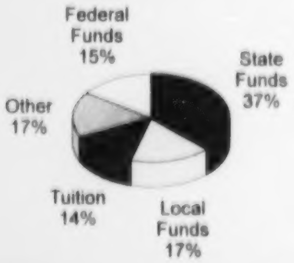
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,045
Public 4-year	$1,973
Median income, family of four	$44,133
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.4%
Public 4-year	4.5%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$11,841
Student-related	$7,530
Instructional	$4,225

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

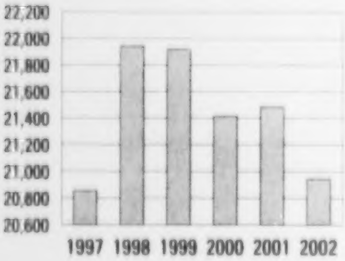
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.1%
2025	1.7%
Hispanic	
1995	6.2%
2025	11.7%
Native American	
1995	1.4%
2025	1.8%
White	
1995	90.9%
2025	83.9%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.6%
5 to 17 years	21.7%
18 to 24 years	11.0%
25 to 44 years	28.3%
45 to 64 years	20.1%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	33

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	20.7%
High school graduate	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	26.1%
Associate degree	7.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.7%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$1,040
Aid per resident	$0.92

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	70.4%	14
1997	70.6%	14

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$24.2
National rank	43

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.5%
March 1998	5.2%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	21,116
January 1997	4,945
Percent change	-77.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Instruments	500	125.0%
Transport. services	1,500	125.0%
Agricultural services	18,300	123.6%
Health services	38,600	123.3%
Business services	33,100	117.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Textile mill prod.	-100	-100.0%
Metal mining	-600	-46.2%
Oil and gas	-100	-33.3%
Private households	-1,000	-25.0%
Farm	-8,200	-22.7%

ILLINOIS

Illinois has the third-largest state system of community colleges in the United States, recording a fall 1997 credit enrollment of almost 345,000.

Illinois community colleges have seen several significant areas of growth in recent years, especially in workforce development. As one response to this growth, the Illinois Community College Board (ICCB) and the Illinois Council for Occupational Education have released a retooled, progressive model for associate in applied science (AAS) degrees as a pilot test. The revised AAS model reflects important changes in occupational education that include a statewide articulation initiative, enhanced tech prep collaboration, occupational and academic skills standards, school-to-work transition initiatives, and changes that accompany additional activity in educational telecommunications.

Workforce development also includes helping welfare recipients toward gainful employment. The Illinois Community College System, with the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS), has developed a statewide welfare-to-work program designed to help welfare clients develop basic work skills that will enable them to obtain employment. In spring 1998, the ICCB, with IDHS, issued a request for proposals to expand and replace the college system's first welfare-to-work initiative, the Opportunities Program. The new set of programs, called Advancing Opportunities, will begin in fiscal year 1999.

Advancing Opportunities will focus on presently employed welfare recipients in low-wage jobs and help them upgrade their skills and move toward self-sufficiency. A significant part of this program will be to work with business and industry to provide specialized training for welfare recipients.

Noncredit coursework and activities have been another growth area for Illinois community colleges. In fiscal year 1999, colleges will begin supplying individual student unit record data. The data collected will help develop noncredit courses to meet specific needs of a business, industry, labor, or government, for those that provide continuing professional development, and for personal and social development.

Among the significant initiatives undertaken by the Illinois Community College System are Leadership and Core Values and the Performance Based Incentive System. The Leadership and Core Values initiative recently began as an ongoing enterprise that will seek to identify and infuse commonly shared values into the curriculum and into teaching and learning. The Illinois state legislature provided a $250,000 grant to the community college system to help develop and institute this initiative.

The legislature also provided an additional $1 million grant for the Performance Based Incentive System in fiscal year 1999. The incentive system, the product of a broad-based advisory committee comprising community college trustees, administrators, faculty members, and students, emphasizes teaching and learning. It recognizes positive performance and improvement and allows institutional flexibility in spending the incentive funds.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	49
Independent	7
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	350,935
Fall 1990	353,242
Full Year 1995–96	715,233

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.1%
Female	57.9%
Attendance status	
Full-time	32.3%
Part-time	67.7%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	13.9%
Asian/Pacific	4.4%
Hispanic	12.5%
Native American	0.4%
Percent minority	*31.2%*
White	67.4%
Other	1.4%
Age	
21 or younger	35.1%
22 to 29	25.9%
30 to 39	20.1%
40 or older	18.8%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$48,796
Public 4-year	$49,976
Independent 2-year	$30,610
Independent 4-year	$54,091

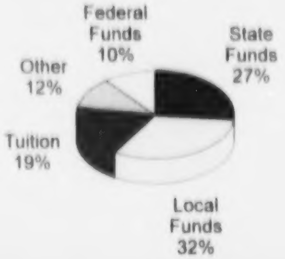
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,290
Public 4-year	$3,525
Median income, family of four	$55,372
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.3%
Public 4-year	6.4%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$6,790
Student-related	$4,274
Instructional	$2,544

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

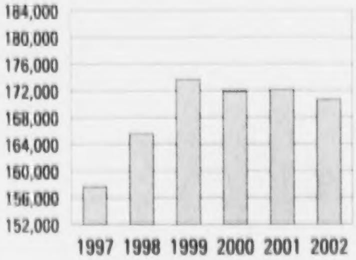
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	15.2%
2025	16.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.0%
2025	5.3%
Hispanic	
1995	9.2%
2025	16.7%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	72.4%
2025	61.7%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.7%
5 to 17 years	18.9%
18 to 24 years	9.3%
25 to 44 years	31.5%
45 to 64 years	20.0%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	34.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	23.5%
High school graduate	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	21.4%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.5%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$282,809
Aid per resident	$24.06

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.5%	23
1997	68.5%	25

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$332.9
National rank	4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.8%
March 1998	4.5%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	685,508
January 1997	556,426
Percent change	-19.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	59,400	122.5%
Health services	458,200	97.4%

Other services	206,000	94.7%
Transport. services	27,600	90.5%
Business services	389,500	88.4%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Tobacco products	-200	-66.7%
Coal mining	-5,500	-64.0%
Leather products	-2,000	-50.0%
Mining	-11,200	-41.2%
Private households	-13,900	-33.0%

INDIANA

Although community colleges tend to experience lower enrollments when the economy is good, this has not been the case in Indiana, where community college credit enrollment is expected to increase by 3 percent in fall 1998. Indiana has two public community colleges, Ivy Tech State College and Vincennes University (VU).

Enrollment at Ivy Tech's 22-campus system grew by about 2,300 students in fall 1997. The growth stems from Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) involvement as well as several major new initiatives, especially an emphasis on transfer programs to four-year colleges. The state's mission change occurred 10 years ago, but curriculum reform completed in 1993 took a few years to take hold and is now resulting in increased enrollments. A major aspect of the reform is transferable general education.

Ivy Tech is just beginning to see a significant change in younger student enrollment, partly through another major initiative known as 2+2+2. During the summer of 1998, Indiana State University faculty, Ivy Tech faculty, and high school faculty worked together on an articulation plan in four program areas: business administration, electronics, design technology programs, and auto service technology, all of which are offered as baccalaureates at the university. In fall 1998, the program will be implemented in five of the 13 regions of the state, encompassing nine of Ivy Tech's campuses. By the end of the academic year, the program will reach all of the campuses.

Ivy Tech has opened its Center for Distance Education, Instructional Technology, and Workforce Certification in Indianapolis, which is accessible to all the branch campuses. A management committee composed of representatives from the campuses work together to determine priorities for distance education, which include business administration, accounting, and computer-aided design.

Customized business and industry training brings in about 20,000 students per year to Ivy Tech, many of them on a noncredit basis.

VU administers nine workforce development and welfare-to-work programs through its Employment Training Center (ETC). VU served more than 4,300 welfare clients in 1997–98. Each ETC program concentrates on helping a specific target population overcome barriers to work, such as lack of transportation, lack of child care, lack of work experience, inadequate education and training, and substance abuse.

Toyota Motor Manufacturing of Indiana selected VU to manage the Toyota Assessment Center through the ETC, to evaluate applicants for 1,300 new Toyota plant jobs in 1998. To date, the company has funded the ETC for more than $1 million to process some 50,000 applications.

Legislators and college and university officials have discussed performance-based funding for higher education, but the legislature has not mandated its use thus far. The state budget allocation to Indiana community colleges was $96.4 million in fiscal 1997, $99.5 million in fiscal 1998, and set at $102.3 million for fiscal 1999.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	2
Independent	2
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	9,904
Fall 1990	10,217
Full Year 1995–96	14,374

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	52.6%
Female	47.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	60.8%
Part-time	39.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	5.6%
Asian/Pacific	0.5%
Hispanic	1.0%
Native American	0.2%
Percent minority	7.3%
White	89.5%
Other	3.1%
Age	
21 or younger	61.4%
22 to 29	16.1%
30 to 39	12.2%
40 or older	10.4%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$34,662
Public 4-year	$49,176
Independent 2-year	$29,925
Independent 4-year	$48,324

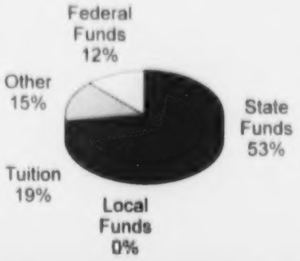
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,331
Public 4-year	$3,200
Median income, family of four	$52,962
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	4.4%
Public 4-year	6.0%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$16,618
Student-related	$9,275
Instructional	$3,361

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



Visit AACC Online
www.aacc.nche.edu

State Demographics

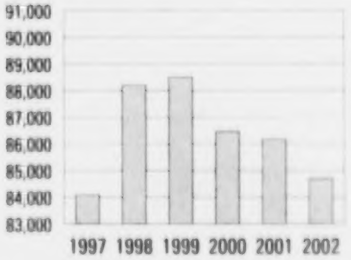
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	8.1%
2025	9.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.5%
Hispanic	
1995	2.0%
2025	3.7%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	88.8%
2025	85.1%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	18.6%
18 to 24 years	9.8%
25 to 44 years	31.2%
45 to 64 years	20.7%
65 and older	12.6%
Median age	34.8

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.1%
High school graduate	37.5%
Some college (no degree)	19.0%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.3%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.4%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$69,599
Aid per resident	$12.10

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	69.2%	18
1997	69.3%	19

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$138.2
National rank	15.

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	3.5%
March 1998	3.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	209,882
January 1997	106,710
Percent change	-49.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	26,700	112.2%
Business services	177,100	109.0%
Transportation by air	9,400	106.8%
Health services	231,800	102.4%
Transport. services	5,500	98.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Tobacco products	-100	-100.0%
Coal mining	-2,100	-63.6%
Leather products	-1,100	-50.0%
Oil and gas	-1,200	-38.7%
Private households	-7,500	-37.3%

IOWA

The Iowa Department of Education and the state's community colleges are implementing a management information system (MIS) for the community college system. The MIS will receive information directly from the community college data processing system. The data will be used for a variety of purposes, including strategic planning, information development for college funding, and providing information for the public and the state legislature.

Administrative rules based on state legislation for state accreditation of Iowa community colleges became effective October 1, 1997, and the rules were used for an accreditation review of four Iowa community colleges in the past year. State accreditation team members are selected from Department of Education staff and community college personnel who attended the state-sponsored training on the accreditation process and components. Community college faculty are members of every team. State accreditation is coordinated with the North Central Association of Colleges and Schools.

Financing is a major issue in Iowa for many sectors, including higher education. The economy is booming, with unemployment at a record-low 2 percent, and the state currently has a budget surplus, the application of which has yet to be decided. The state allocation for the community colleges totaled $126 million in fiscal year 1997 and rose about 4 percent to $131 million in fiscal 1998. Iowa is moving from distribution of state general aid for community colleges based on contact hour to distribution based on full-time-equivalent enrollment. The distribution is for both credit and non-credit students.

Community colleges have traditionally played a strong role in Iowa's economic and workforce development efforts, and in the present economy there is a growing need for trained workers. The colleges are involved in several workforce development programs in cooperation with state agencies and employers.

The number of welfare recipients in Iowa decreased 27 percent between 1993 and 1997, a change attributed in part to the Iowa community colleges' provision of training. Welfare recipients may take postsecondary education courses for up to 24 months during a 36-month period. College payments for child-care and transportation expenses represent an integral part of the programs.

The welfare block grant money does not cover tuition for college credit classes; as the majority of recipients are also eligible for Pell Grants, they are required to use those funds for tuition. The block grant money can be used for noncredit, short-term training, however, which the Pell Grants do not cover. Advisers encourage the students to complete GED high school equivalency programs or to participate in adult basic education or English-as-a-second-language programs when appropriate.

Iowa's public community colleges enrolled nearly 60,500 students in fall 1997 and anticipate 62,000 in fall 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	17
Independent	3
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	61,324
Fall 1990	52,226
Full Year 1995–96	90,391

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.2%
Female	57.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	54.9%
Part-time	45.1%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	2.5%
Asian/Pacific	1.9%
Hispanic	1.4%
Native American	0.6%
Percent minority	*6.4%*
White	87.4%
Other	6.2%
Age	
21 or younger	52.2%
22 to 29	21.9%
30 to 39	15.1%
40 or older	10.9%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$35,726
Public 4-year	$55,947
Independent 2-year	$45,578
Independent 4-year	$40,109

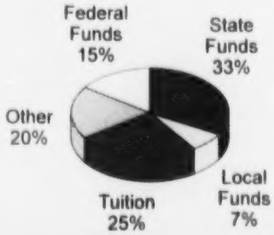
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,840
Public 4-year	$2,655
Median income, family of four	$48,167
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.8%
Public 4-year	5.5%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$9,662
Student-related	$6,712
Instructional	$4,234

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

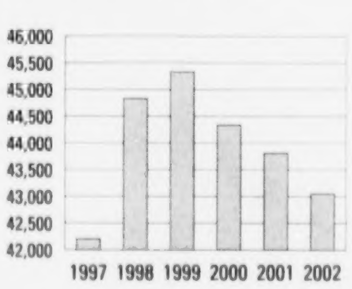
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	2.0%
2025	3.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.5%
Hispanic	
1995	1.6%
2025	3.2%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	94.9%
2025	90.9%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.4%
5 to 17 years	18.8%
18 to 24 years	9.5%
25 to 44 years	29.2%
45 to 64 years	20.9%
65 and older	15.2%
Median age	36.1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	19.4%
High school graduate	37.3%
Some college (no degree)	20.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.6%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	6.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$39,503
Aid per resident	$13.96

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	73.5%	5
1997	72.7%	6

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$68.3
National rank	29

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	3.5%
March 1998	2.6%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	100,943
January 1997	73,816
Percent change	-27.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	23,900	108.6%
Business services	68,700	81.5%
Other trans. equip.	1,700	81.0%
Transport. services	2,300	76.7%
Health services	85,800	74.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-100	-100.0%
Leather products	-500	-50.0%
Petroleum products	-100	-50.0%
Private households	-5,700	-44.9%
Oil and gas	-200	-40.0%

KANSAS

Kansas community colleges seek to become full-service educational and sociocultural centers for their communities. Technology-related advancements will be a principal focus for expanded funding in the coming year, and policies governing business and industry training by community colleges will be a major topic of discussion among college leaders and the legislature.

The public community colleges in Kansas are expecting a 1.8 percent increase in enrollment in fall 1998. In fall 1997, approximately 13 percent of Kansas community college students took remedial courses, and an estimated 30 percent were instructed in English as a second language. The colleges anticipate an enhanced role for noncredit offerings, although no changes are foreseen in policies governing noncredit programs.

The legislature allocated $53.3 million for fiscal year 1997, $57.2 million for fiscal 1998, and $59.5 million for fiscal 1999. The increases reflect additional funds for technology equipment and a 4 percent increase in state reimbursement per credit hour.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	20
Independent	4
Tribal	1

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	72,574
Fall 1990	65,983
Full Year 1995–96	129,130

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	41.8%
Female	58.2%
Attendance status	
Full-time	35.1%
Part-time	64.9%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	5.6%
Asian/Pacific	1.9%
Hispanic	4.9%
Native American	2.3%
Percent minority	*14.8%*
White	80.4%
Other	4.9%
Age	
21 or younger	42.8%
22 to 29	21.5%
30 to 39	17.5%
40 or older	18.1%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$35,716
Public 4-year	$46,436
Independent 2-year	$24,510
Independent 4-year	$31,003

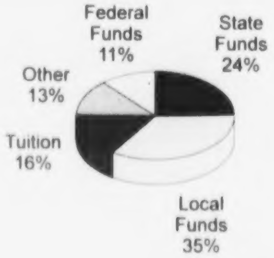
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,244
Public 4-year	$2,223
Median income, family of four	$49,034
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.5%
Public 4-year	4.5%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$8,043
Student-related	$5,306
Instructional	$2,898

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

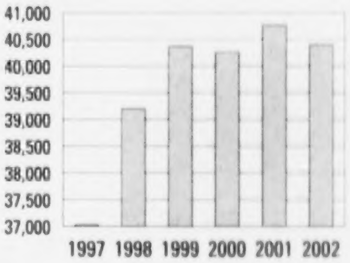
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	6.1%
2025	7.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.6%
2025	2.7%
Hispanic	
1995	4.4%
2025	9.0%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.1%
White	
1995	87.0%
2025	79.3%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	19.7%
18 to 24 years	9.6%
25 to 44 years	30.4%
45 to 64 years	19.7%
65 and older	13.7%
Median age	34.7

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	18.7%
High school graduate	32.4%
Some college (no degree)	24.3%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.7%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$9,589
Aid per resident	$3.75

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	70.1%	16
1997	70.5%	15

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$61.8
National rank	31

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	3.8%
March 1998	3.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	87,525
January 1997	45,603
Percent change	-48.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	22,200	129.1%
Business services	94,000	109.9%
Health services	94,600	92.1%
Other services	34,700	90.1%
Transport. services	3,200	88.9%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-8,500	-35.7%
Mining	-8,500	-33.7%
Private households	-3,500	-33.3%
Leather products	-100	-33.3%
Textile mill prod.	-100	-33.3%

KENTUCKY

A sweeping change in state-level governance of Kentucky community colleges was initiated by Governor Paul E. Patton and enacted by the state legislature this past year. Historically, Kentucky community colleges have been governed by the Board of Regents for the University of Kentucky system. As of January 1, 1998, however, the community colleges are governed by a separate statewide governing board, the Kentucky Community and Technical College System Board of Regents.

The new community college governing board has inherited a number of postsecondary technical institutions that historically were under the jurisdiction of the state board of education. State appropriations have increased accordingly, from $82.6 million in fiscal year 1997 to nearly $89 million in fiscal 1998 and $94.1 million for fiscal 1999.

Because one large community college (approximately 5,500 students) will remain with the university system, community college enrollment is expected to drop 12 percent from fall 1997 to fall 1998; authorities forecast a net increase of about 1,000 students among the remaining community colleges and newly acquired technical schools.

Under a new law, beginning in January 1998, Kentucky community colleges are required to participate in a revised performance/accountability system, which involves three main components. The first outlines systemwide student outcomes measures, such as annual college-going rates of recent high school graduates, the percentage of adults enrolled in credit-bearing courses, and annual graduation rates. The second component involves institutional-level accountability indicators, such as measures of educational quality, student progress and advancement, service to the community and to local workforce development, room utilization, use of technology, and institutional commitment to equal employment opportunity. The third component calls for a 1998–99 status report on the implementation of the performance/accountability measures.

Last year, more than 3,850 welfare recipients took credit courses at Kentucky community colleges. None took noncredit courses. Although no Kentucky colleges received block-grant welfare-to-work funds in 1997–98, several colleges developed partnerships with community agencies to provide assistance to welfare recipients. Such individual college partnerships include Ashland Community College's programs, one of which teaches families to make and sell handcrafted items. Other partnerships provide instruction in home management, food service, and security service. Henderson Community College obtained a $37,000 grant from the Department of Adult Education and Literacy to train office assistants in word processing and office management. Henderson Community College also provides a child-care program.

The chancellor and staff of the new community college board plan to expand partnerships be-tween colleges and local industry. The college leadership supports local business strategic planning and one-on-one customized training for employees.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	15
Independent	1
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	55,927
Fall 1990	57,384
Full Year 1995–96	74,460

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	36.8%
Female	63.2%
Attendance status	
Full-time	55.3%
Part-time	44.7%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	7.4%
Asian/Pacific	1.0%
Hispanic	0.7%
Native American	0.8%
Percent minority	*10.0%*
White	89.2%
Other	0.8%
Age	
21 or younger	43.7%
22 to 29	28.0%
30 to 39	17.4%
40 or older	11.0%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$33,107
Public 4-year	$46,269
Independent 2-year	$27,036
Independent 4-year	$36,106

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

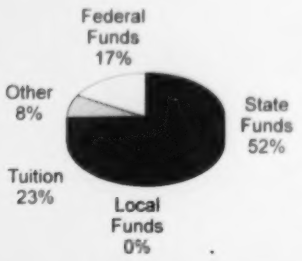
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,211
Public 4-year	$2,241
Median income, family of four	$44,932
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.7%
Public 4-year	5.0%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$2,990
Student-related	$2,015
Instructional	**$1,079**

As of January 1998, Kentucky's community colleges are under new governance.

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

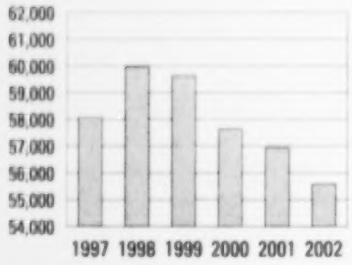
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	7.1%
2025	7.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.3%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	91.4%
2025	89.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	6.7%
5 to 17 years	18.3%
18 to 24 years	10.3%
25 to 44 years	30.7%
45 to 64 years	21.5%
65 and older	12.6%
Median age	35.1

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	33.9%
High school graduate	32.3%
Some college (no degree)	17.5%
Associate degree	4.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	12.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	13.3%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$26,215
Aid per resident	$6.85

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	62.5%	45
1997	63.9%	42

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$86.5
National rank	26

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.7%
March 1998	4.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	227,879
January 1997	145,713
Percent change	-36.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport. services	4,200	123.5%
Business services	110,100	115.8%
Agricultural services	21,100	110.5%
Health services	149,000	100.7%
Transportation by air	11,600	87.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-14,500	-58.9%
Leather products	-1,100	-55.0%
Mining	-15,500	-49.5%
Tobacco products	-2,600	-49.1%
Private households	-7,200	-40.2%

LOUISIANA

The Louisiana legislature met in spring 1998 for a special session on the reorganization of community and technical colleges. The reorganization is a leading issue on a statewide referendum this fall.

The goal of the reorganization is to create a seamless path for students seeking postsecondary education by improving coordination between the community colleges and four-year institutions, and improving cooperation between the community colleges and technical schools. The new system will emphasize workforce development.

Voters will decide in October 1998 whether the administration of Louisiana's public community colleges should be joined with the 42-campus Louisiana Technical College. The proposed Louisiana Community and Technical College system would answer to the Board of Regents. Technical schools, located in almost every parish of the state, have previously been part of the kindergarten through grade 12 system. The proposed merger would not include the two-year campuses of Louisiana State University at Alexandria and Eunice or Southern University at Shreveport. Their governance will continue to be based with the four-year colleges.

As evidenced by the special legislative session and dramatic increases in funding the past few years, higher education is a priority of Governor Mike Foster. The state allocation for community colleges jumped from $39.5 million in fiscal 1997 to $53.7 million in fiscal 1998. Despite similar increases in state funding to other education sectors, Louisiana is still last among Southern states in its support of higher education. There are indications that state funding may eventually increase further, but the reform effort Foster is leading has a performance-based component that emphasizes accountability and seeks programming relevant to the states' residents. In recent years, the legislature has authorized the creation of four new community colleges. Baton Rouge Community College will open with a new building in fall 1998. South Louisiana Community College began offering its first classes in summer 1998 in existing classrooms in that area of the state.

The plan for South Louisiana and two other community colleges—River Parishes Community College and Delta Community College—is to rely on distance learning technologies and to use existing buildings at high schools, technical colleges or elsewhere in those localities to hold classes. River Parishes is in the planning stage with a $500,000 allocation from the state; Delta Community College has been authorized by the legislature but not yet funded.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	7
Independent	0
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	25,227
Fall 1990	20,634
Full Year 1995–96	40,031

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	35.6%
Female	64.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	45.8%
Part-time	54.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	30.1%
Asian/Pacific	2.0%
Hispanic	3.7%
Native American	0.9%
Percent minority	*36.7%*
White	60.9%
Other	2.4%
Age	
21 or younger	35.8%
22 to 29	32.9%
30 to 39	19.6%
40 or older	11.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$31,745
Public 4-year	$39,929
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$48,133

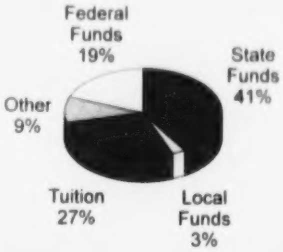
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,054
Public 4-year	$2,230
Median income, family of four	$41,851
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.5%
Public 4-year	5.3%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$5,991
Student-related	$4,263
Instructional	$2,584

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

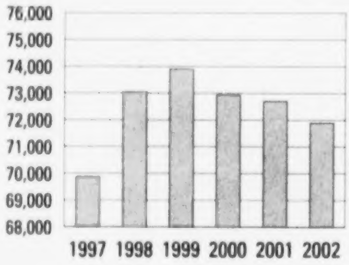
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	31.7%
2025	35.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.2%
Hispanic	
1995	2.4%
2025	4.4%
Native American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	64.2%
2025	57.0%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.5%
5 to 17 years	20.8%
18 to 24 years	10.6%
25 to 44 years	29.7%
45 to 64 years	20.0%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	33

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	31.0%
High school graduate	31.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.6%
Associate degree	3.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	12.5%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$15,052
Aid per resident	$3.49

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	62.1%	47
1997	62.1%	48

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$101.1
National rank	22

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	6.3%
March 1998	4.7%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	263,338
January 1997	127,752
Percent change	-51.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Rubber and plastics	7,000	145.8%
Health services	171,300	104.3%
Business services	108,400	97.2%
Agricultural services	18,200	84.3%
Transport. services	4,500	81.8%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Private households	-11,200	-36.6%
Oil and gas	-18,900	-35.3%
Mining	-18,800	-33.8%
Electronic equip.	-1,800	-32.1%
Farm	-11,700	-28.3%

MAINE

Maine's public two-year technical colleges were established to provide postsecondary vocational and technical education to citizens and to develop the state's workforce.

In 1994, the Maine Technical College System initiated the Maine Quality Centers program, which provides customized training and education for employers adding new jobs. Training is offered at no cost to the employer or to students. By November 1997, the state-funded program had trained nearly 3,000 students, for 47 different companies. When the program was first initiated by the legislature, it helped answer an immediate need for skilled workers during a recession, when traditional manufacturing industries were declining or downsizing. The program continues to receive support and has proved to be a particularly successful tool for economic development in the state. National Semiconductor chose to maintain its operations in South Portland based in part on the fact that the program was available to provide workers.

A key issue for Maine is ensuring that students progress from high school to higher education. A proposal to make the first year of college free for certain eligible students did not pass in the legislature, but it did raise discussion and awareness about the issue so that it can be examined further.

The state allocated $29.7 million to the technical colleges in 1997 and $29.9 million in 1998. The 1999 allocation of $34.1 million includes a one-time $3-million appropriation for equipment, technology, and deferred maintenance.

Maine uses maintenance-of-effort funds rather than block-grant funds to support welfare-to-work programs.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	9
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	12,863
Fall 1990	11,809
Full Year 1995–96	22,048

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	42.5%
Female	57.5%
Attendance status	
Full-time	34.7%
Part-time	65.3%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.3%
Asian/Pacific	0.3%
Hispanic	0.4%
Native American	2.2%
Percent minority	*3.2%*
White	85.7%
Other	11.1%
Age	
21 or younger	27.1%
22 to 29	24.9%
30 to 39	26.2%
40 or older	21.8%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,378
Public 4-year	$43,946
Independent 2-year	$28,818
Independent 4-year	$46,966

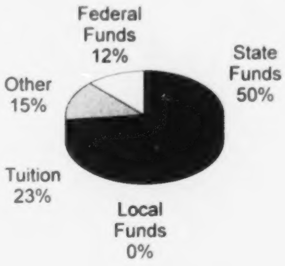
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,558
Public 4-year	$3,639
Median income, family of four	$48,632
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	5.3%
Public 4-year	7.5%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$11,030
Student-related	$7,493
Instructional	$4,026

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

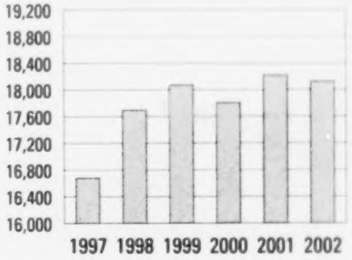
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.3%
Hispanic	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.4%
Native American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	98.0%
2025	96.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	5.7%
5 to 17 years	18.4%
18 to 24 years	8.9%
25 to 44 years	31.6%
45 to 64 years	21.4%
65 and older	13.9%
Median age	36.6

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	21.0%
High school graduate	37.2%
Some college (no degree)	18.1%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.0%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.3%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$8,262
Aid per resident	$6.66

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	69.0%	20
1997	67.8%	28

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$26.1
National rank	42

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.5%
March 1998	4.3%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	67,836
January 1997	44,213
Percent change	-35.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport services	1,500	115.4%
Business services	31,900	111.5%
Other services	18,300	104.6%
Health services	58,900	103.9%
Transportation by air	1,000	100.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-5,800	-56.9%
Private households	-2,200	-34.9%
Primary metals	-200	-33.3%
Textile mill prod.	-1,600	-29.6%
Apparel and textile	-900	-29.0%

MARYLAND

State funding for several community colleges was adjusted slightly during the past year to address unmet needs at the only state-run community college and Maryland's seven smallest community colleges.

Baltimore City Community College, which had previously received about 66 percent of its budget as a direct allocation from the state, will now receive funding according to a formula that is based on its full-time-equivalent enrollment in proportion to the state allocation to four-year institutions. Unlike the 17 other community colleges in Maryland that receive funding from the counties in which they are located, Baltimore City Community College does not have a local funding source.

Even with local support, however, the seven smallest community colleges were feeling shortchanged by the state funding formula. The formula's reliance on enrollments meant that these institutions received little or no increase in state funding for several years. To remedy this situation, the legislature agreed that beginning in fiscal year 1999 these colleges will share a $2 million grant in addition to their formula-based allocation. Exactly how much of the grant each college will get depends on what other special funding they are already receiving from the state.

Maryland's community colleges received state appropriations of $137.4 million in the 1997 fiscal year. That amount increased 4.4 percent to $143.5 million in fiscal 1998. Another 4 percent increase to $149.5 million has been approved for fiscal 1999, when enrollment is expected to be 104,598.

There are now Advanced Technology Centers at all 18 public community colleges in Maryland. The ATCs provide customized job training for specific employers, primarily in high-tech industries.

The instructional deans of all 18 public community colleges have been working together this year on the issue of remediation. In the past, there have been complaints about the colleges' different remedial education policies. Now, the deans have agreed to use the same assessment test and standardize the cut-off scores for remediation by 2000. This year, an agreement was reached with the public four-year institutions to accept transfer credits from the Maryland College of Art and Design and Hagerstown Business College. The two-year independent colleges are accredited by organizations in their specialities, but they do not have regional accreditation.

Also, the Baltimore International College is applying for state approval to grant bachelor's degrees. The transition to a four-year program probably will not begin until spring 1999. The college will continue to offer associate degrees.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	18
Independent	3
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	84,220
Fall 1990	87,897
Full Year 1995–96	131,198

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	37.0%
Female	63.0%
Attendance status	
Full-time	30.5%
Part-time	69.5%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	24.6%
Asian/Pacific	2.9%
Hispanic	1.6%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*29.7%*
White	67.5%
Other	2.8%
Age	
21 or younger	33.8%
22 to 29	26.9%
30 to 39	21.7%
40 or older	17.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$44,772
Public 4-year	$51,395
Independent 2-year	$24,267
Independent 4-year	$52,923

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

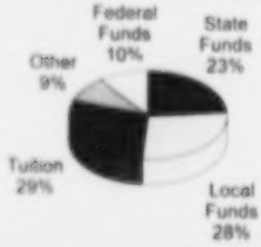
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,103
Public 4-year	$3,848
Median income, family of four	$61,860
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.4%
Public 4-year	6.2%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$10,482
Student-related	$7,143
Instructional	**$4,390**

Maryland colleges are standardizing remedial education policies.

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

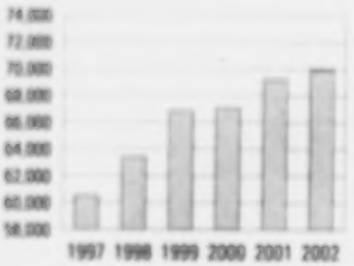
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	26.5%
2025	32.7%
Asian Pacific	
1995	3.6%
2025	6.4%
Hispanic	
1995	3.4%
2025	6.9%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	66.1%
2025	53.7%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.1%
5 to 17 years	18.3%
18 to 24 years	8.4%
25 to 44 years	34.2%
45 to 64 years	20.6%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	21.3%
High school graduate	28.9%
Some college (no degree)	20.6%
Associate degree	5.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	24.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.9%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$36,328
Aid per resident	$7.26

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	72.0%	8
1997	71.3%	12

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$132.7
National rank	16

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.1%
March 1998	4.6%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	221,338
January 1997	145,435
Percent change	-34.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	236,500	112.8%
Transport. services	9,000	109.8%
Transportation by air	8,300	107.8%
Agricultural services	26,400	103.5%
Other services	127,300	98.7%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-400	-66.7%
Apparel and textile	-4,800	-58.5%
Primary metals	-4,600	-53.5%
Leather products	-600	-46.2%
Other trans. equip.	-2,200	-34.9%

MASSACHUSETTS

Employers from Massachusetts business and industry are seeking community college customized workforce training, often at the one-year certificate level, in specific occupational areas such as Web page design and customer-service skills training. The state does not provide any financial support for noncredit workforce training, but legislation has been introduced to begin such funding before the end of the 1999 fiscal year.

Massachusetts has developed a comprehensive welfare-to-work program designed to enable welfare recipients to obtain jobs in the workforce. The program is limited to those eligible for welfare aid for less than two years and is designed to provide intensive, high-quality, short-term academic skills training.

The Community College Welfare-to-Work Project provides employment and academic skills training. A key provision is the linking of each welfare recipient to a specific community college to enable that individual to continue education and training to the certificate or associate-degree level, thus increasing upward mobility in a career path. The program includes orientation sessions, assessments of educational interests and abilities, counseling, and career-development services. An individualized Academic Action Plan is developed for each student, identifying an appropriate educational program and associated training goals and employment objectives. The program provides job-development and job-placement services, as well as continued counseling for at least 30 days after program completion.

Approximately 3,500 welfare recipients enrolled in Massachusetts community credit courses last year. Both credit and noncredit courses are offered to welfare recipients with GED certificates or high school diplomas. Massachusetts provides noncredit courses to welfare recipients who have not earned high school diplomas or GED certificates.

The Massachusetts State Board of Higher Education has adopted a policy to limit the proportion of remedial students in public four-year institutions to 10 percent of total enrollment in fiscal 1998 and 5 percent in fiscal 1999. This action should lead to increased community college enrollments by attracting some students who previously would have attended public four-year colleges and universities.

The Massachusetts Community College System has developed a new program to measure institutional performance, which will go into effect this year. The state legislature appropriated $176 million for community colleges in fiscal year 1997 and $180 million in fiscal 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	17
Independent	11
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	86,406
Fall 1990	89,321
Full Year 1995–96	128,802

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	36.2%
Female	63.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	41.8%
Part-time	58.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	7.9%
Asian/Pacific	3.6%
Hispanic	5.9%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*17.9%*
White	70.6%
Other	11.5%
Age	
21 or younger	32.1%
22 to 29	29.9%
30 to 39	22.3%
40 or older	15.7%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$39,963
Public 4-year	$52,530
Independent 2-year	$35,083
Independent 4-year	$61,270

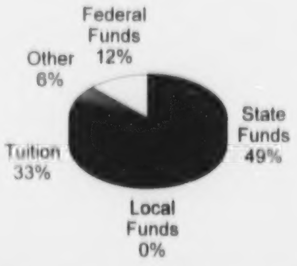
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,342
Public 4-year	$4,266
Median income, family of four	$62,385
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.8%
Public 4-year	6.8%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,019
Student-related	$5,263
Instructional	$2,786

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

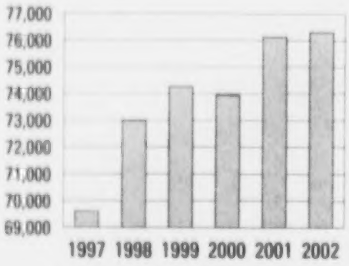
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	6.1%
2025	9.2%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.1%
2025	7.5%
Hispanic	
1995	5.8%
2025	13.2%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	84.9%
2025	69.8%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.4%
5 to 17 years	16.9%
18 to 24 years	8.5%
25 to 44 years	33.9%
45 to 64 years	20.2%
65 and older	14.1%
Median age	35.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	19.5%
High school graduate	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	18.6%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	25.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.5%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$54,646
Aid per resident	$9.05

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	67.5%	29
1997	69.0%	21

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$186.2
National rank	10

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.1%
March 1998	3.7%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	332,044
January 1997	194,401
Percent change	-41.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Other services	169,000	103.6%
Transport. services	10,900	95.6%
Health services	329,600	95.5%
Business services	214,500	93.3%
Social services	102,600	85.2%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-4,400	-80.0%
Apparel and textile	-9,600	-53.3%
Electronic equip.	-31,500	-52.5%
Paper products	-8,500	-41.9%
Textile mill prod.	-5,900	-38.6%

MICHIGAN

About half of Michigan's community colleges have experienced consistent enrollment declines over the past several years, while the others have increased their enrollments annually. Statewide, community college enrollment totaled more than 230,000 in fall 1990 and dropped to about 206,000 in fall 1995. The 1997 fall credit enrollment totaled about 195,000 students. A small reduction is forecast for fall 1998.

State appropriations are about $280 million. State funds support credit and noncredit courses alike in Michigan community colleges, with the exceptions of hobby and leisure courses, which must be self-supporting.

A new Economic Development Program includes $20 million for 10,000 scholarships and $30 million for technology centers. Another statewide program, Economic Development and Job Development Grants, is funded at $32 million, of which 70 percent is reserved for community colleges.

Michigan's welfare block grant program served more than 4,400 welfare recipients in postsecondary education in 1996. The program, administered by the Michigan Jobs Commission, provides childcare and transportation assistance in addition to educational opportunities. The commission also administers the Work First program, which provides information on developing résumés and interview skills.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	28
Independent	3
Tribal	1

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	200,161
Fall 1990	228,243
Full Year 1995–96	334,062

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.5%
Female	57.5%
Attendance status	
Full-time	26.8%
Part-time	73.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	10.6%
Asian/Pacific	2.0%
Hispanic	2.0%
Native American	1.0%
Percent minority	*15.7%*
White	79.1%
Other	5.3%
Age	
21 or younger	37.0%
22 to 29	29.1%
30 to 39	19.8%
40 or older	14.1%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$52,722
Public 4-year	$55,244
Independent 2-year	$26,714
Independent 4-year	$42,067

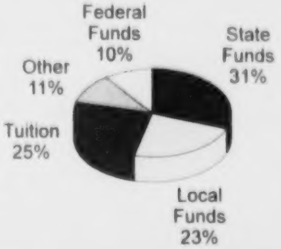
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,578
Public 4-year	$3,986
Median income, family of four	$56,174
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.8%
Public 4-year	7.1%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$8,723
Student-related	$6,208
Instructional	$3,301

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

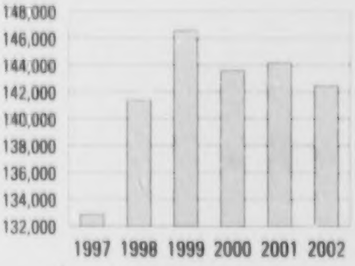
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	14.4%
2025	16.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.9%
Hispanic	
1995	2.4%
2025	4.3%
Native American	
1995	0.6%
2025	0.7%
White	
1995	81.2%
2025	75.3%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	19.4%
18 to 24 years	9.4%
25 to 44 years	31.4%
45 to 64 years	20.3%
65 and older	12.4%
Median age	34.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	23.0%
High school graduate	31.9%
Some college (no degree)	22.8%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.0%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$87,284
Aid per resident	$9.19

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	66.3%	35
1997	66.8%	35

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$240.4
National rank	9

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.4%
March 1998	3.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	686,356
January 1997	415,487
Percent change	-39.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	39,900	107.8%
Transport. services	14,000	95.2%

Business services	267,600	88.2%
Health services	305,400	81.6%
Social services	111,100	73.3%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Private households	-13,200	-39.8%
Leather products	-1,300	-37.1%
Apparel and textile	-6,100	-33.3%
Oil and gas	-2,400	-30.8%
Petroleum products	-600	-28.6%

MINNESOTA

A major issue for Minnesota community colleges this year is the goal of maintaining open admissions while seeking ways to encourage high school students to take more rigorous courses, including traditional college preparatory courses, to ensure student preparedness for college.

The community colleges are tending to shift their programmatic emphasis toward more short-term, skill-building courses designed either to help welfare recipients find jobs or to upgrade the skills of employed workers.

Nearly 4,600 welfare recipients were enrolled in credit courses in Minnesota community colleges last year. Welfare recipients may enroll for a minimum of 12 months of education in Minnesota community colleges, and their programs may be lengthened with local approval. Welfare recipients may count hours in educational programs as part of their mandated work hours. Community colleges provide orientation sessions for welfare recipients that explain state requirements and available educational options.

State appropriations to Minnesota community colleges are about $280 million. In its 1998 session, the Minnesota legislature appropriated an additional $10 million in off-year supplemental funds for the establishment of partnerships with business and industry in five targeted fields. A state-funded workplace technology training center is being developed as well.

> Minnesota is developing a new workplace technology training center.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	29
Independent	1
Tribal	1

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	83,295
Fall 1990	65,062
Full Year 1995–96	146,993

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	44.3%
Female	55.7%
Attendance status	
Full-time	52.2%
Part-time	47.8%
Race ethnicity	
African American	3.4%
Asian Pacific	2.8%
Hispanic	1.4%
Native American	1.6%
Percent minority	*9.1%*
White	81.3%
Other	9.6%
Age	
21 or younger	41.0%
22 to 29	26.6%
30 to 39	19.0%
40 or older	13.3%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$41,664
Public 4-year	$52,284
Independent 2-year	$36,427
Independent 4-year	$43,803

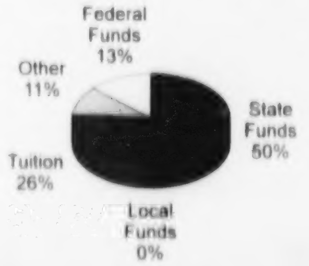
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,219
Public 4-year	$3,539
Median income, family of four	$56,200
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.9%
Public 4-year	6.3%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$9,813
Student-related	$7,393
Instructional	$3,673

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

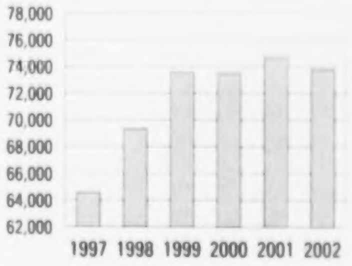
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	2.8%
2025	5.0%
Asian Pacific	
1995	2.3%
2025	5.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.6%
2025	3.5%
Native American	
1995	1.2%
2025	1.9%
White	
1995	92.2%
2025	84.6%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	20.0%
18 to 24 years	9.0%
25 to 44 years	32.0%
45 to 64 years	19.8%
65 and older	12.4%
Median age	34.6

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	17.5%
High school graduate	32.3%
Some college (no degree)	21.8%

Associate degree	8.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.0%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	6.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$92,099
Aid per resident	$20.17

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	74.7%	2
1997	74.5%	2

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$124.6
National rank	20

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	3.4%
March 1998	2.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	191,526
January 1997	145,220
Percent change	-24.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	178,200	102.1%
Social services	108,300	96.8%
Agricultural services	21,000	93.3%
Transport. services	8,700	92.6%
Health services	162,300	80.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Private households	-5,200	-35.4%
Textile mill prod.	-500	-27.8%
Farm	-28,200	-25.2%
Oil and gas	-400	-23.5%
Leather products	-500	-22.7%

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi's 15 public community colleges are seeking to better serve working students by providing flexible scheduling, more night and weekend courses, and condensed programs. Mississippi's virtual community college has moved beyond the planning stage; faculty began training in summer 1998, and a series of online courses are scheduled for fall 1998.

Although the state is experiencing an unprecedented 4.1 percent unemployment rate, the community colleges' workforce development programs are growing and served about 100,000 employed, unemployed, and underemployed citizens in fiscal year 1997. The programs, established under Mississippi's Workforce Education Act of 1994, offer various services from preemployment training and basic education to managerial courses and high-skilled training in such areas as welding, robotics, and specialized machinery. Business and industry representatives serving on state and district workforce councils help direct the programs, which are accessible through on-site facilities and mobile lab units as well as traditional classroom settings.

The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges, the coordinating body for Mississippi's community and junior college system, continues to work with groups such as the State Workforce Council, the Council for Education Technology, and the One-Stop Interagency Executive Committee, to form partnerships that make uni-fied decisions about training, technology, spending, and planning.

The state budget allocation to Mississippi community and junior colleges was nearly $134 million for fiscal year 1997. State support jumped 13.7 percent to $152.7 million in fiscal year 1998 and will increase by another 6 percent in fiscal 1999, primarily because of large legislatively mandated salary increases for all Mississippi community college employees.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	15
Independent	2
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	54,322
Fall 1990	51,685
Full Year 1995–96	76,229

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	41.0%
Female	59.0%
Attendance status	
Full-time	68.7%
Part-time	31.3%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	29.2%
Asian/Pacific	0.5%
Hispanic	0.5%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*30.7%*
White	68.5%
Other	0.7%
Age	
21 or younger	52.9%
22 to 29	23.0%
30 to 39	14.5%
40 or older	9.7%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$35,808
Public 4-year	$43,367
Independent 2-year	$22,701
Independent 4-year	$37,077

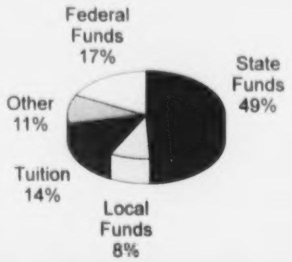
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$952
Public 4-year	$2,497
Median income, family of four	$38,748
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.5%
Public 4-year	6.4%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,755
Student-related	$5,646
Instructional	$3,511

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

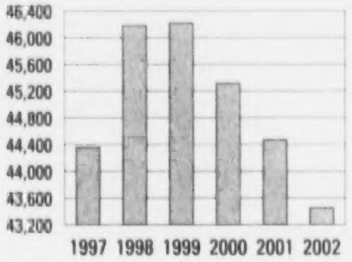
African American	
1995	35.9%
2025	36.9%

Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.2%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	62.5%
2025	60.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.5%
5 to 17 years	20.3%
18 to 24 years	11.1%
25 to 44 years	29.2%
45 to 64 years	19.7%
65 and older	12.3%
Median age	32.9

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	34.3%
High school graduate	27.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.4%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.3%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.8%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$1,277
Aid per resident	$0.48

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	62.4%	46
1997	61.9%	49

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$50.6
National rank	32

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.9%
March 1998	5.8%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	174,093
January 1997	82,246
Percent change	-53.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	59,200	121.6%
Health services	83,500	119.1%
Agricultural services	12,800	98.5%
Transportation by air	2,400	96.0%
Transport. services	1,500	93.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-300	-50.0%
Private households	-8,100	-43.8%
Oil and gas	-2,800	-35.4%
Mining	-2,700	-31.0%
Farm	-15,600	-28.7%

MISSOURI

The Missouri General Assembly has shown strong support for Missouri community colleges' efforts to serve local employers through a workforce development and training system. Appropriations to the colleges have been set at $105.1 million for fiscal year 1997, $120.1 million for fiscal 1998, and $130 million for fiscal 1999. Targeted investments include instructional technology, distance education, a statewide common library platform, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), Funding for Results (performance funding), and workforce development and training.

Missouri's community colleges recorded a fall 1997 credit enrollment of nearly 73,000 students. The colleges estimate serving another 130,000 students through customized and contract training for employers in the state.

Since July 1996, the legislature has appropriated nearly $25 million in support of the Missouri State Plan for Postsecondary Technical Education. The initiative targets high-skill and high-wage technician certificate programs and AAS-degree programs in occupational areas in critically short supply in Missouri. Key to this initiative are linkages among the area vocational technical schools (AVTS) and community college districts, whereby the certificate and AAS-degree programs are delivered by community colleges and co-located at the respective AVTSs.

The state's 10-year-old credit transfer policy was revamped during the 1998 fiscal year. The Missouri Coordinating Board for Higher Education assembled a task force to study barriers to smooth transfer among the public community colleges and public baccalaureate institutions. Key revisions include enabling proprietary schools to transfer credits, redefining and enabling the AAS degree to transfer to baccalaureate institutions, and reestablishing standards of good practice among transferring and receiving institutions.

The Missouri community colleges will benefit from 1998 legislation enabling them to increase their locally controlled taxing districts through annexation. Before this change, community college taxing districts, in order to increase in size, had to annex each contiguous public school district. The new "hop-over" legislation enables community colleges to enlarge taxing districts by hopping over contiguous school districts into school districts one county away. Thus community citizens will have access to a community college without waiting for communities immediately joining the taxing district to consolidate with the community college.

The Missouri community colleges have been pivotal in the state's efforts to serve as a primary provider of short-term training and education for welfare recipients. The community colleges received $2 million in fiscal year 1998 and another $2 million in fiscal 1999 to continue efforts to modify selected curriculum and programs suitable for students needing open-entry/open-exit training opportunities. The funds also have been used to enhance vocational counseling, career exploration, and assessment, and to upgrade basic skills. Many community colleges are improving or developing on-campus childcare facilities as well.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	13
Independent	5
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	76,369
Fall 1990	78,359
Full Year 1995–96	120,448

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	43.1%
Female	56.9%
Attendance status	
Full-time	47.9%
Part-time	52.1%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	3.7%
Asian/Pacific	0.8%
Hispanic	0.8%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*5.9%*
White	92.2%
Other	1.9%
Age	
21 or younger	47.7%
22 to 29	22.5%
30 to 39	17.9%
40 or older	11.9%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$39,479
Public 4-year	$47,125
Independent 2-year	$33,675
Independent 4-year	$44,424

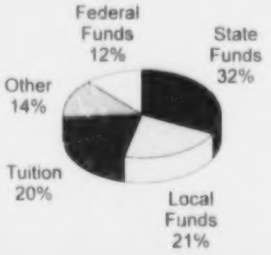
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,283
Public 4-year	$3,230
Median income, family of four	$50,015
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	6.5%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$18,473
Student-related	$12,619
Instructional	$8,101

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

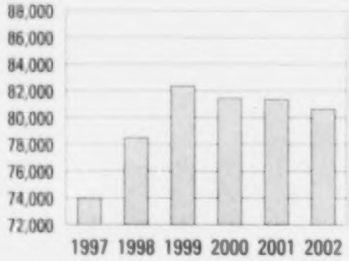
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	11.0%
2025	12.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.6%
Hispanic	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.7%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.5%
White	
1995	86.1%
2025	82.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	19.2%
18 to 24 years	9.2%
25 to 44 years	30.4%
45 to 64 years	20.5%
65 and older	13.8%
Median age	35.2

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	25.5%
High school graduate	32.9%
Some college (no degree)	20.7%
Associate degree	4.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.4%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$24,236
Aid per resident	$4.59

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	71.8%	10
1997	70.9%	13

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$128.2
National rank	17

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	4.4%
March 1998	4.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	259,039
January 1997	177,695
Percent change	-31.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	29,100	110.6%
Business services	173,800	101.4%
Health services	231,600	97.2%
Transport. services	10,300	96.3%
Other services	61,600	92.8%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-5,900	-51.8%
Oil and gas	-1,000	-43.5%
Private households	-8,000	-38.3%
Apparel and textile	-6,900	-30.4%
Electronic equip.	-8,900	-28.1%

MONTANA

Financing continues to be a challenge for Montana's public community colleges. State appropriations declined from just under $5 million in fiscal 1997 to $4.7

million in fiscal 1998. A modest $48,000 increase has been appropriated for the 1999 fiscal year. Funding is also complicated by the great disparity in local funds generated by property tax rates in the counties where the colleges are located.

One remedy being considered is merging the three community colleges into the state's four-year university systems. Each of Montana's five technical colleges became aligned with either the University of Montana or Montana State University in 1994. How the universities will absorb the costs of additional campuses is a major hurdle to a merger. There are also concerns about the community colleges retaining their missions and identities.

Staying financially accessible is an issue for the technical colleges, despite their integration with the universities. Costs vary among the colleges, but steady increases in tuition and fees have resulted in students paying a larger portion of these educational expenses. Tuition and fees for two semesters ranged from $1,182 to $2,229 in fiscal 1998. In fiscal 1999, the cost for full-time attendance during two semesters will cost from $2,063 to 2,446.

Making two-year education a more attractive option is a goal identified by state officials. A relatively large number of Montana residents graduate from four-year institutions, but the proportion of residents who graduate from two-year institutions lags behind most other states. Administrators are working on transfer and articulation agreements and greater coordination of degree programs with the four-year institutions. They also are trying to improve interactions with the seven tribal colleges in Montana. Facilitating student movement between the tribal colleges and the public institutions is a goal of this effort.

> Montana's business firms are increasing their use of community colleges for employee training.

The state's business and industrial firms are increasing their use of noncredit training for their employees at the public colleges. The demand for noncredit training for certification and licensure in professional fields is also increasing. The state legislature, however, has not provided support for noncredit workforce development programs.

Montana combines its welfare block grant with federal Adult Basic Education funds to provide computer literacy classes and job readiness training for welfare recipients. The block grant also provides staff development courses for welfare department employees.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	8
Independent	0
Tribal	7

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	7,662
Fall 1990	6,278
Full Year 1995–96	14,125

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	37.4%
Female	62.6%
Attendance status	
Full-time	60.0%
Part-time	40.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.3%
Asian/Pacific	0.4%
Hispanic	0.8%
Native American	32.6%
Percent minority	*34.1%*
White	59.5%
Other	6.4%
Age	
21 or younger	31.9%
22 to 29	25.4%
30 to 39	22.1%
40 or older	20.6%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$30,952
Public 4-year	$41,120
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$31,834

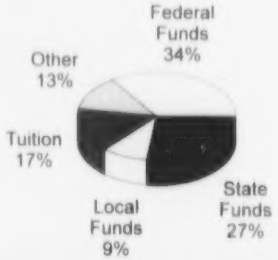
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,600
Public 4-year	$2,488
Median income, family of four	$41,462
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.9%
Public 4-year	6.0%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$8,449
Student-related	$5,921
Instructional	$2,734

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

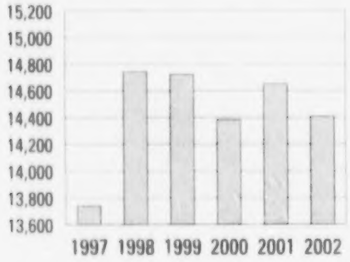
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.2%
Hispanic	
1995	1.8%
2025	3.5%
Native American	
1995	6.1%
2025	8.2%
White	
1995	91.2%
2025	86.5%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	6.3%
5 to 17 years	20.1%
18 to 24 years	9.8%
25 to 44 years	28.2%
45 to 64 years	22.4%
65 and older	13.2%
Median age	36.5

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	19.3%
High school graduate	33.1%
Some college (no degree)	24.1%
Associate degree	5.4%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.0%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.1%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$393
Aid per resident	$0.46

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	66.6%	33
1997	67.3%	31

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$16.9
National rank	47

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.4%
March 1998	5.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	34,848
January 1997	23,106
Percent change	-34.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport. services	1,800	138.5%
Health services	37,200	112.4%
Amusement	12,700	110.4%
Business services	21,100	102.9%
Agricultural services	7,300	101.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-1,100	-44.0%
Coal mining	-400	-36.4%
Private households	-1,000	-25.6%
Communications	-400	-11.4%
Petroleum products	-100	-11.1%

NEBRASKA

Since 1987, enrollment in Nebraska's seven public and two tribal community colleges has increased by approximately 40 percent, a change attributed to the maintenance of access, quality, and affordability.

State budget allocations to Nebraska community colleges were nearly $37.7 million in fiscal year 1996 and rose modestly to $38.9 million in fiscal 1997. The legislature has appropriated a 30 percent increase for fiscal 1998, for a record total of $50.7 million. This increase is attributed to a 1997 law designed to provide state support to offset local property tax reductions, and to a legislative decision to gradually approach a state 40 percent share of community college funding.

Another factor cited for the large 1998 appropriation is greater collaboration with and support from business and industry, resulting in greater community college involvement in workforce and economic development. Companies continue to increase their requests for customized work-force training from the colleges.

State officials have established a new technical review process to ensure that any increases in state funding for technology are compatible with existing technology. The legislature also is discussing the need to raise standards and admissions requirements for remedial instruction, which may lead to reduced reliance on such courses by the community.

The Nebraska state welfare block grant helps support education and training of welfare recipients in allied health and construction fields, two areas in which the state is experiencing shortages of qualified workers.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	7
Independent	0
Tribal	2

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	32,482
Fall 1990	24,660
Full Year 1995–96	67,191

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	42.5%
Female	57.5%
Attendance status	
Full-time	25.0%
Part-time	75.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	3.4%
Asian/Pacific	1.5%
Hispanic	2.5%
Native American	1.8%
Percent minority	*9.2%*
White	89.0%
Other	1.8%
Age	
21 or younger	25.9%
22 to 29	22.2%
30 to 39	24.4%
40 or older	27.4%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$33,692
Public 4-year	$48,000
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$39,726

Tuition and Family Income

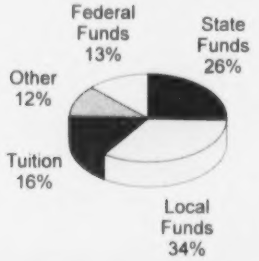
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,224
Public 4-year	$2,269
Median income, family of four	$46,726
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.6%
Public 4-year	4.9%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	**$7,746**
Student-related	**$5,316**
Instructional	**$2,985**

Enrollment at Nebraska's community colleges has increased by 40 percent since 1987.

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

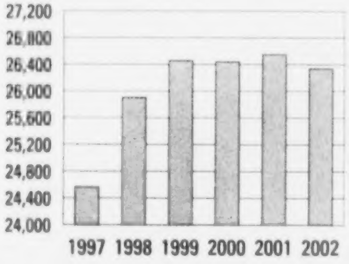
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	3.9%
2025	5.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	2.2%
Hispanic	
1995	3.0%
2025	5.7%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.3%
White	
1995	91.2%
2025	85.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	6.9%
5 to 17 years	19.9%
18 to 24 years	9.8%
25 to 44 years	29.6%
45 to 64 years	19.9%
65 and older	13.8%
Median age	34.9

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	18.0%
High school graduate	33.8%
Some college (no degree)	23.8%
Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	7.0%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$3,114
Aid per resident	$1.92

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	74.2%	3
1997	73.3%	4

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$41.4
National rank	36

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	2.9%
March 1998	2.2%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	48,055
January 1997	38,111
Percent change	-21.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	13,400	104.7%
Other services	19,600	88.7%
Business services	57,900	85.5%
Health services	56,300	85.3%
Social services	19,600	71.0%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-500	-41.7%
Private households	-3,000	-39.0%
Electronic equip.	-1,900	-20.7%
Farm	-14,600	-20.6%
Mining	-400	-16.7%

NEVADA

Nevada has one of the fastest-growing state populations in the United States, and the four public community colleges are expanding their enrollments at a similar pace. Nevada state officials report that enrollment has grown from nearly 32,000 in fall 1990 to 45,700 in fall 1997, with a further increase to nearly 48,000 projected for fall 1998.

Major issues of the Nevada com-munity colleges include increasing student access through the development of distance education and the use of technological resources. The colleges are also focusing on developing partnerships with public schools and local business and industry. The colleges provided remedial education to about 6,900 students in fall 1997.

The welfare block grant system in Nevada is still in the developmental stage. Officials anticipate enhanced community college training offerings for newly employed welfare recipients.

State budget allocations to Nevada's community colleges soared from $73 million in fiscal year 1997 to $93.4 million in fiscal 1998. An additional increase to $96.5 million has been appropriated for the 1999 fiscal year.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	4
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	40,937
Fall 1990	31,818
Full Year 1995–96	66,212

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	43.2%
Female	56.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	14.0%
Part-time	86.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	6.4%
Asian/Pacific	5.7%
Hispanic	9.6%
Native American	2.0%
Percent minority	*23.7%*
White	69.7%
Other	6.7%
Age	
21 or younger	24.4%
22 to 29	29.1%
30 to 39	22.9%
40 or older	23.5%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$43,284
Public 4-year	$52,010
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$29,688

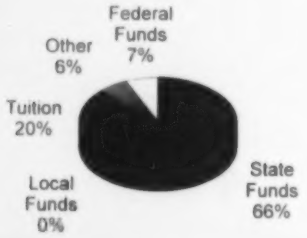
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,002
Public 4-year	$1,814
Median income, family of four	$50,946
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.0%
Public 4-year	3.6%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$5,788
Student-related	$4,311
Instructional	$2,958

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

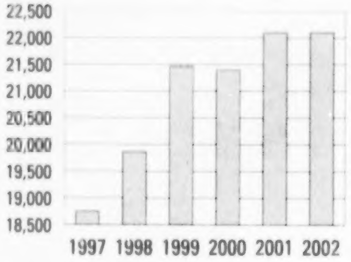
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	7.0%
2025	8.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.9%
2025	6.0%
Hispanic	
1995	12.4%
2025	24.7%
Native American	
1995	1.7%
2025	1.4%
White	
1995	74.9%
2025	59.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.7%
5 to 17 years	18.3%
18 to 24 years	8.4%
25 to 44 years	32.6%
45 to 64 years	21.6%
65 and older	11.4%
Median age	34.8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	22.1%
High school graduate	32.0%
Some college (no degree)	26.3%
Associate degree	5.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	13.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	15.2%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$3,188
Aid per resident	$2.19

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	69.2%	19
1997	69.5%	17

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$44.0
National rank	34

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.2%
March 1998	4.6%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	34,943
January 1997	28,157
Percent change	-19.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	87,000	185.9%
Health services	67,400	180.2%
Social services	21,900	169.8%
Rubber and plastics	4,700	167.9%
Transport. services	3,700	160.9%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-300	-33.3%
Farm	-800	-15.4%
Electronic equip.	-200	-10.5%
Primary metals	-100	-10.0%
Coal mining	0	0.0%

NEW HAMPSHIRE

The New Hampshire community-technical college system is beginning the 1998–99 school year with dramatic changes in its administrative structure. Glenn DuBois became commissioner in August 1998. An interim commissioner had led the system for more than a year.

The structure of the board overseeing the four-college public system is also changing. In spring 1998, legislation was passed for a 25-member board of governors to direct the system rather than an appointed, seven-member board of governors. The goal of this change is to create more leadership and to increase flexibility in the post-secondary technical education system, which is a state government agency.

Expanding the colleges' distance learning system via the Internet is a major programmatic initiative. New Hampshire received a $650,000 federal grant to expand its computer access; implementation will begin in fall 1998.

The technical colleges are continuing their relationships with business through technology deployment centers that provide customized workforce training. Because of discussions with Caterpillar, Inc., and Mack Trucks, Inc., New Hampshire Technical College–Berlin is exploring the possibility of bringing back its on-highway, off-highway diesel engine program.

The state budget to the community-technical college system exceeded $40.5 million in fiscal 1997. It increased to $47.7 million in fiscal 1998, but will be down slightly to $47.6 million in fiscal 1999.

New Hampshire's four public technical colleges enrolled more than 4,400 full-time equivalent students in fall 1997. State officials are planning for a similar number of students in fall 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	4
Independent	4
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	13,687
Fall 1990	8,569
Full Year 1995–96	15,552

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	40.6%
Female	59.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	37.6%
Part-time	62.4%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.8%
Asian/Pacific	0.5%
Hispanic	0.5%
Native American	0.1%
Percent minority	*1.9%*
White	57.7%
Other	40.4%
Age	
21 or younger	31.6%
22 to 29	28.0%
30 to 39	25.1%
40 or older	15.3%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$34,956
Public 4-year	$49,817
Independent 2-year	$24,508
Independent 4-year	$51,242

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,784
Public 4-year	$4,644
Median income, family of four	$56,497
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	4.9%
Public 4-year	4.8%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,868
Student-related	$5,062
Instructional	**$3,232**

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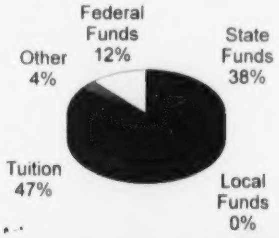
SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

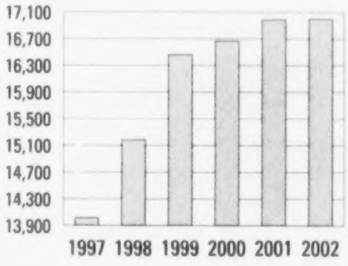
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	1.1%
2025	2.4%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	97.0%
2025	94.3%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.5%
5 to 17 years	19.0%
18 to 24 years	8.1%
25 to 44 years	34.7%
45 to 64 years	19.7%
65 and older	12.0%
Median age	35.1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	18.1%
High school graduate	32.0%
Some college (no degree)	20.0%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$773
Aid per resident	$0.68

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	70.2%	15
1997	71.8%	8

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$29.4
National rank	40

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	3.0%
March 1998	2.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	28,972
January 1997	16,553
Percent change	-43.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transportation by air	2,300	176.9%
Transport. services	1,800	150.0%
Business services	43,300	122.0%
Agricultural services	6,400	114.3%
Health services	54,000	112.3%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Petroleum products	-100	-100.0%
Leather products	-1,600	-76.2%
Apparel and textile	-900	-37.5%
Private households	-1,300	-35.1%
Textile mill prod.	-1,100	-30.6%

NEW JERSEY

Large increases in state funding are providing an extraordinary boost to New Jersey's 19 public community colleges. The state added $19.7 million to its allocation for community colleges in the 1999 fiscal year. The projected state appropriation is $159.8 million, up from $126.1 million in fiscal year 1997 and $140.1

million in the 1998 fiscal year. Governor Christine Todd Whitman proposed that funding continue to increase by $12 million in each of the next four years, for a total of $48 million, as an alternative to tuition increases. If these funding levels are approved it would be a major step in balancing the contribution of students, counties and the state for a community college education. All the community colleges have agreed not to increase their tuitions during the 1998–99 school year. New Jersey community college tuitions have historically been higher than the national average, sometimes by as much as 40 percent.

Governor Whitman's initiative also includes a $120 million infusion in capital improvements at the state's 19 community colleges. Funding for a technology infrastructure bond also has been approved. The community colleges will receive $12.6 million this year, if the state funds are matched by the local institutions.

The additional state funding is due at least in part to the public relations and political action campaign that began almost two years ago by the Council of County Colleges. The council was transformed from a lobbying organization into a statewide coordinating body for all 19 of the public community colleges by the Higher Education Restructuring Act of 1994. That Whitman initiative abolished the state board and department of community colleges. The council has no regulatory responsibilities, but it disperses state funds to com-munity colleges. Working with business leaders, the council developed a campaign touting the virtues of the community colleges. Cooperation among the community colleges has grown along with the colleges' collaboration with the state's universities.

Not all of Whitman's proposals have been greeted enthusiastically, however. Community college administrators have been cautious about embracing the governor's suggestion of performance-based funding, and the legislature has not yet acted on this 1997 proposal.

Community college administrators are also closely watching how changes in the curriculum for kindergarten through grade 12 affect their institutions. Because the new core curriculum includes computer and foreign language requirements that are not covered by the General Education Development (GED) exam, the New Jersey Board of Education is considering issuing certificates rather than diplomas to those who pass the exam. While such a change would not necessarily affect admissions policies, it could have an impact on enrollments in GED classes at community colleges.

In the next year, community college administrators are planning to push for state financial aid for part-time students. Only extremely impoverished part-time students are currently eligible for state tuition assistance grants from a small, pilot program.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	19
Independent	2
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	131,697
Fall 1990	127,379
Full Year 1995–96	187,178

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	41.7%
Female	58.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	43.4%
Part-time	56.6%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	13.4%
Asian/Pacific	4.7%
Hispanic	10.7%
Native American	0.2%
Percent minority	*29.0%*
White	62.6%
Other	8.4%
Age	
21 or younger	38.3%
22 to 29	28.8%
30 to 39	19.2%
40 or older	13.6%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$52,283
Public 4-year	$64,539
Independent 2-year	$39,947
Independent 4-year	$59,540

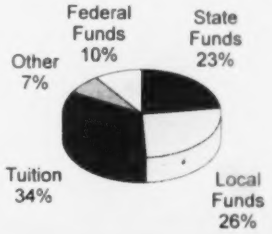
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,947
Public 4-year	$4,629
Median income, family of four	$65,586
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.0%
Public 4-year	4.9%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$7,226
Student-related	$4,935
Instructional	$2,797

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

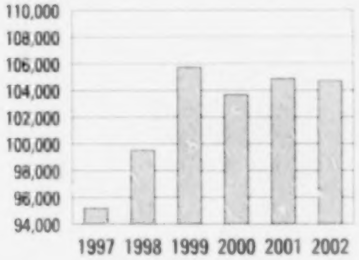
African American	
1995	14.3%
2025	17.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	4.6%
2025	10.1%
Hispanic	
1995	11.1%
2025	18.8%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	69.8%
2025	53.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.2%
5 to 17 years	17.7%
18 to 24 years	8.3%
25 to 44 years	31.9%
45 to 64 years	21.1%

65 and older	13.8%
Median age	36

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	23.0%
High school graduate	31.4%
Some college (no degree)	17.4%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	23.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$141,198
Aid per resident	$17.86

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	67.2%	31
1997	67.7%	29

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$255.0
National rank	8

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.2%
March 1998	5.1%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	349,902
January 1997	247,200
Percent change	-29.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	361,900	107.0%
Transport. services	17,200	91.0%
Social services	90,200	87.1%
Business services	255,400	83.8%
Other services	138,300	81.8%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Electronic equip.	-22,900	-62.1%
Indust. machinery	-18,800	-50.7%
Apparel and textile	-15,500	-46.8%
Fabricated metals	-15,200	-45.5%
Primary metals	-5,500	-43.7%

NEW MEXICO

Major policy changes in progress in New Mexico include the development of statewide community college accountability measures and the design of programs for welfare recipients. Reporting systems are being developed for the purpose of accessing information about welfare recipients served by the college as well as information on enrollment in community college remedial courses.

The New Mexico Commission on Higher Education has endorsed the establishment of learning centers that would broker education for individual students from several postsecondary institutions concurrently. Such centers might serve in lieu of additional college campuses.

The fiscal 1998 state appropriations for New Mexico community college operations totaled $103 million, and this figure will increase by approximately 5 percent, to $108 million, in the 1999 fiscal year.

New Mexico's public community colleges include university branch campuses and a military institute that offer associate-degree transfer programs. The public institutions enrolled 52,800 students in fall 1997, and they expect a very small increase to about 53,000 students in fall 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	14
Independent	0
Tribal	3

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	49,651
Fall 1990	36,893
Full Year 1995–96	77,909

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	39.2%
Female	60.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	32.1%
Part-time	67.9%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	2.5%
Asian/Pacific	1.5%
Hispanic	34.4%
Native American	11.0%
Percent minority	*49.4%*
White	47.6%
Other	3.0%
Age	
21 or younger	30.3%
22 to 29	26.5%
30 to 39	23.5%
40 or older	19.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$31,257
Public 4-year	$46,635
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$39,443

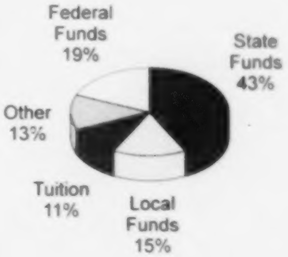
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$689
Public 4-year	$2,016
Median income, family of four	$38,143
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	1.8%
Public 4-year	4.0%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,879
Student-related	$5,404
Instructional	$2,864

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

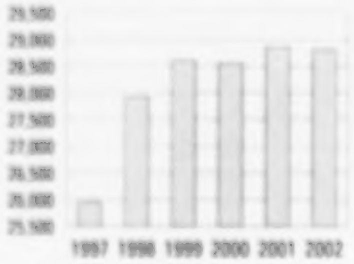
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	2.4%
2025	3.3%
Asian Pacific	
1995	1.2%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	38.5%
2025	46.0%
Native American	
1995	8.8%
2025	10.2%
White	
1995	49.1%
2025	38.4%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.9%
5 to 17 years	21.3%
18 to 24 years	10.0%
25 to 44 years	29.6%
45 to 64 years	20.1%
65 and older	11.0%
Median age	33.3

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	25.2%
High school graduate	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	22.4%
Associate degree	4.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.7%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$17,786
Aid per resident	$8.84

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	62.9%	44
1997	63.5%	44

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$37.8
National rank	37

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	6.5%
March 1998	6.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	94,836
January 1997	56,520
Percent change	-40.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	66,600	140.8%
Transport. services	2,300	135.3%
Agricultural services	13,100	131.0%
Other services	50,500	125.9%
Business services	55,100	121.6%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-600	-28.6%
Petroleum products	-200	-28.6%
Textile mill prod.	-200	-28.6%
Leather products	-100	-25.0%
Private households	-1,900	-22.9%

NEW YORK

The community college system in New York is divided between New York City and the rest of the state. The City University of New York has six community colleges serving city residents. The other 41 public community colleges are scattered through the rural areas and cities outside the metropolis. There are also 14 independent two-year colleges.

Higher academic standards are challenging the CUNY community colleges in several ways. In June 1998, CUNY's board passed a new policy phasing out remedial courses at its 11 four-year colleges. In addition, the board set new entrance standards which require students to pass placement exams in math, reading and writing before they can enroll at the senior colleges. The board is considering setting a systemwide limit on how many times a student can retake a remedial course.

CUNY officials report that about 78 percent of its students are not fully prepared for college-level work when they begin their postsecondary studies. Students responded to the board's decision by enrolling in summer immersion classes at a rate 50 percent greater than last year. Remedial courses, which have been offered at CUNY for 25 years, are free if taken in the summer or between semesters.

Critics say the new standards will eventually end open admissions at CUNY. There is also concern that the six community colleges will lose their distinct missions when they become the sole providers of remedial instruction. Supporters acknowledge the change creates a more rigidly tiered system, but they claim it will better focus resources.

CUNY's teacher preparation programs are also under scrutiny. Standards on the state teachers' licensing exam are being raised. At the same time, state officials are notifying colleges that if fewer than 80 percent of their education graduates pass the exam, their teacher preparation programs may be decertified. Teacher preparation programs at four CUNY colleges have passage rates greater than 80 percent; four have passage rates less than 80 percent. Because the written portion of the certification exam is the most troublesome for CUNY graduates, university officials are trying to strengthen the writing courses students take at the beginning of their studies. This is complicated by the large numbers of CUNY students who are not native speakers of English. With most of these students beginning their studies at the community colleges, the two-year institutions will be an integral part of solving what at first glance seems to be a senior college issue.

The leadership of SUNY's community colleges is becoming more diverse. In the past four years, 15 of the 30 community colleges hired new presidents. Several of the new leaders are women, a few are minorities, and most of the new presidents are from out-of-state.

The state appropriation to SUNY community colleges has been virtually unchanged the past two years, while categorical state aid has been cut significantly. In the 1998–99 budget, however, SUNY community colleges get a $13 million increase to $276 million. Another $1 million is allocated to continue a contract training course program. Companies that participate in the program pay 25 percent of the cost for their workers' training; the state money subsidizes the remaining 75 percent. SUNY officials report that in its first year, 1997–98, over 4,000 employees were trained, and between 765 and 840 new jobs were created.

This past year, SUNY entered into a partnership with Cornell University to establish an International Institute for Community College Development. The goal of the institute will be to attract foreign students to SUNY's community colleges and for SUNY staffers to supply workforce training overseas. Beginning in the fall of 1998, the institute will also offer seminars for community college administrators. Graduate studies and a doctoral program may eventually be added.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	47
Independent	14
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	272,357
Fall 1990	283,352
Full Year 1995–96	389,071

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	41.3%
Female	58.7%
Attendance status	
Full-time	57.3%
Part-time	42.7%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	16.2%
Asian/Pacific	4.6%
Hispanic	13.2%
Native American	0.4%
Percent minority	*34.4%*
White	59.5%
Other	6.0%
Age	
21 or younger	42.7%
22 to 29	28.6%
30 to 39	17.1%
40 or older	11.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$50,933
Public 4-year	$58,182
Independent 2-year	$29,601
Independent 4-year	$56,393

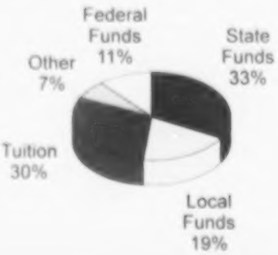
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,519
Public 4-year	$3,797
Median income, family of four	$52,799
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	4.8%
Public 4-year	5.8%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$10,440
Student-related	$6,933
Instructional	$3,758

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

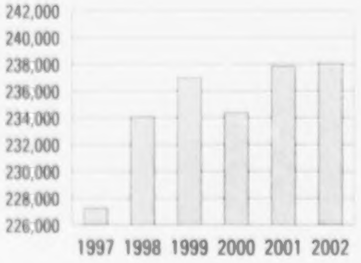
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	17.0%
2025	19.4%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	4.6%
2025	9.0%
Hispanic	
1995	13.6%
2025	20.6%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.4%
White	
1995	64.4%
2025	50.6%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.3%
5 to 17 years	17.7%
18 to 24 years	8.8%
25 to 44 years	31.9%
45 to 64 years	20.9%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	35.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.7%
High school graduate	29.4%
Some college (no degree)	17.9%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.9%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$636,957
Aid per resident	$35.06

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	61.7%	49
1997	63.1%	46

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$571.0
National rank	2

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	6.5%
March 1998	6.1%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	1,179,522
January 1997	973,123

Percent change	-17.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	736,600	89.4%
Social services	287,000	71.8%
Agricultural services	36,900	69.4%
Other services	177,700	58.3%
Services	1,779,800	55.7%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-7,100	-73.2%
Primary metals	-11,500	-56.4%
Textile mill prod.	-11,000	-54.5%
Water transportation	-5,600	-54.4%
Tobacco products	-700	-53.8%

NORTH CAROLINA

A long-range strategic plan for North Carolina's 58 public community colleges is one of several steps taken recently to align the system's resources with the state's economic development. As part of this plan, community college administrators are seeking a one-time allocation of $100 million for new equipment, and substantial increases in the annual appropriation for technological updates. The General Assembly was considering these requests at press time.

There were 145,900 students in credit courses in the fall of 1997; 151,200 were expected for fall 1998. But the statewide system, which has sites within 30 miles of every North Carolina resident, serves more than 800,000 people annually. About 70 percent of these students are in non-credit, continuing education programs. In the coming year, administrators will continue lobbying the Gen-eral Assembly for occupational programs to receive funding on a par with curriculum programs.

During 1998, a comprehensive articulation agreement took effect between the North Carolina State Board of Community Colleges and the University of North Carolina Board of Governors. This agreement guarantees that graduates of core curriculum programs at any of the 58 state community colleges will get credit toward a four-year degree at the state's public universities. Eleven private colleges have signed similar agreements to accept the credits of transferring community college students. This articulation agreement was made possible by the transition of community colleges from a quarter system to a semester system, and by the continued development of a common course numbering system and associated Common Course Library for community colleges and state universities.

Because the community college system in North Carolina was founded 30 years ago for workforce training, it has long been involved in efforts to help welfare recipients learn job skills. More than 11,400 welfare recipients enroll in North Carolina community college credit courses; another 21,700 welfare recipients take noncredit courses. Local social service agencies have used AFDC/TANF funds to pay tuition and fees for the state Work First program's welfare recipients.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	58
Independent	2
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	147,143
Fall 1990	137,942
Full Year 1995–96	267,536

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	39.7%
Female	60.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	44.4%
Part-time	55.6%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	21.3%
Asian/Pacific	1.4%
Hispanic	1.4%
Native American	1.2%
Percent minority	*25.3%*
White	73.9%
Other	0.8%
Age	
21 or younger	34.7%
22 to 29	29.0%
30 to 39	21.0%
40 or older	15.3%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$30,638
Public 4-year	$46,732
Independent 2-year	$32,711
Independent 4-year	$42,516

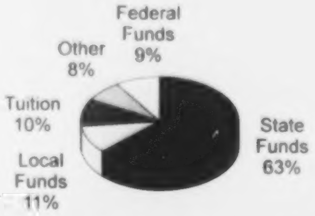
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$581
Public 4-year	$1,841
Median income, family of four	$49,272
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	1.2%
Public 4-year	3.7%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$6,923
Student-related	$5,004
Instructional	$3,457

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

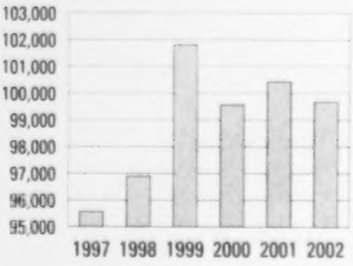
African American	
1995	22.2%
2025	23.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.8%
Hispanic	
1995	1.4%
2025	2.2%
Native American	
1995	1.2%
2025	1.2%
White	
1995	74.2%
2025	70.8%

71

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	18.0%
18 to 24 years	9.6%
25 to 44 years	31.9%
45 to 64 years	20.9%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	34.7

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	28.9%
High school graduate	29.8%
Some college (no degree)	19.1%
Associate degree	6.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.7%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	12.5%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$47,319
Aid per resident	$6.69

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.5%	25
1997	68.6%	24

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$181.5
National rank	12

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	3.6%
March 1998	3.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	331,633
January 1997	218,863
Percent change	-34.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	346,000	160.6%
Business services	331,000	145.9%
Transport. services	9,200	139.4%
Social services	131,400	124.4%
Other services	108,700	124.4%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Tobacco products	-9,200	-47.4%
Leather products	-1,400	-46.7%
Farm	-35,800	-42.2%
Apparel and textile	-21,000	-28.4%
Private households	-8,200	-26.2%

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota's public community college headcount enrollments were close to 7,000 students in fall 1997. The tribal colleges accounted for an additional 925. A slight increase is anticipated for fall 1998. About 500 welfare recipients participated in remedial instruction in North Dakota community colleges last year.

The North Dakota colleges are currently focusing on workforce training. Enrollments in this area are exploding, and the increases represent a major shift in overall enrollment. Workforce training is not state funded at this point, but state officials and the College Technical Education Council are engaging in studies that may lead to state funding for workforce training by the end of fiscal year 1999.

State general-fund appropriations to North Dakota's public community colleges totaled $21.2 million in fiscal 1997, climbed nearly 10 percent to $23 million in fiscal 1998, and will increase almost another 10 percent to $25 million in fiscal 1999.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	4
Independent	0
Tribal	5

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	8,988
Fall 1990	7,621
Full Year 1995–96	12,915

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	53.1%
Female	46.9%
Attendance status	
Full-time	79.0%
Part-time	21.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.8%
Asian/Pacific	0.7%
Hispanic	0.5%
Native American	9.5%
Percent minority	*11.4%*
White	87.7%
Other	0.8%
Age	
21 or younger	60.2%
22 to 29	25.0%
30 to 39	9.1%
40 or older	5.7%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$31,232
Public 4-year	$37,259
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$31,298

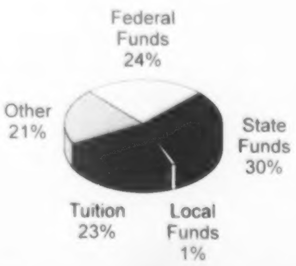
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,783
Public 4-year	$2,381
Median income, family of four	$45,480
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.9%
Public 4-year	2.3%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$13,613
Student-related	$7,119
Instructional	$3,772

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

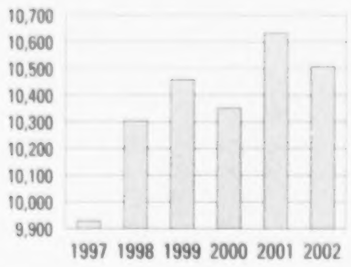
African American	
1995	0.5%
2025	0.7%

Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.4%
Hispanic	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.9%
Native American	
1995	4.4%
2025	8.1%
White	
1995	93.9%
2025	87.9%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.4%
5 to 17 years	19.8%
18 to 24 years	10.3%
25 to 44 years	29.4%
45 to 64 years	19.6%
65 and older	14.5%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	22.1%
High school graduate	27.6%
Some college (no degree)	24.0%
Associate degree	9.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.5%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	4.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$2,187
Aid per resident	$3.43

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	72.0%	9
1997	72.7%	7

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$13.5
National rank	49

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	2.8%
March 1998	2.3%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	18,774
January 1997	9,962
Percent change	-47.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Motor vehicles	1,300	118.2%
Rubber and plastics	700	116.7%
Transport. services	1,100	110.0%
Agricultural services	4,500	104.7%
Apparel and textile	900	100.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Private households	-1,200	-46.2%
Oil and gas	-1,100	-40.7%
Coal mining	-400	-36.4%
Mining	-1,200	-27.9%
Federal, civilian	-2,300	-23.5%

OHIO

The focus of much of the activity at Ohio's two-year campuses is on increasing access, developing workforce training, and enhancing technology. Not coincidentally, these are the key objectives of the performance-based funding formula Ohio has been using for three years.

Performance-funding is intended to reward two-year colleges that meet or exceed service expectations. It was initiated in response to concern about the discrepancy between Ohio's high school graduation rate, which is high, and the college graduation rate, which is low.

All the colleges receive money based on their enrollments. But colleges can receive additional funds depending on the following factors: the range of their career and technical programming; partnerships with industry, business, government and labor for workforce training; noncredit continuing education opportunities; college transfer programs; and linkages to high schools. Low tuitions, convenient scheduling, and community connections are also key benchmarks for additional subsidies.

In the Buckeye State, there are public community and technical colleges as well as a system of regional branch campuses of the state's largest four-year universities. Overall enrollments have changed little during the past several years. Population growth in Central and Southern Ohio has resulted in more students on two-year campuses there, while enrollments in Northeastern Ohio are decreasing.

Lowering students' share of higher education costs is a long-term goal of the Higher Educational Funding Commission. In fiscal year 1998, the student share of the cost was 47 percent. The commission was created two years ago to develop budget recommendations for the General Assembly. It has resulted in closer links among the four-year and two-year college presidents.

When the biennial budget was passed, it included a 6.7 percent increase in fiscal year 1998 for higher education, and a 4 percent raise in fiscal 1999. But in March 1997, the Ohio Supreme Court decided that Ohio's reliance on local real estate taxes for funding elementary and secondary schools is unconstitutional. In response, legislators cut the fiscal 1999 appropriation to higher education by one-half percent and sent those monies to elementary and secondary education. At press time, the general assembly had not developed a new funding mechanism, and the matter was still pending before a judge the court has assigned to preside over the funding case.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	35
Independent	6
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	221,928
Fall 1990	242,923
Full Year 1995–96	326,333

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.2%
Female	57.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	48.7%
Part-time	51.3%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	11.2%
Asian/Pacific	1.5%
Hispanic	1.4%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*14.6%*
White	82.5%
Other	2.9%
Age	
21 or younger	38.0%
22 to 29	30.6%
30 to 39	18.4%
40 or older	13.1%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$40,886
Public 4-year	$52,784
Independent 2-year	$24,138
Independent 4-year	$45,134

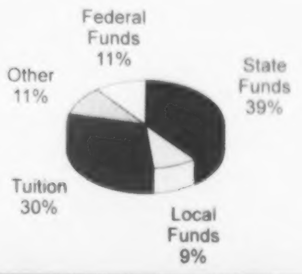
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,323
Public 4-year	$3,834
Median income, family of four	$51,835
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	4.5%
Public 4-year	4.9%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$11,892
Student-related	$7,900
Instructional	$4,253

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



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State Demographics

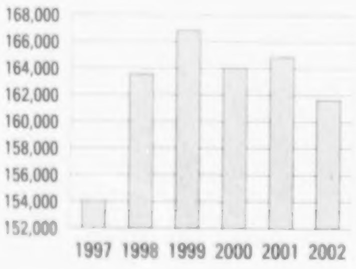
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	11.2%
2025	14.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.0%
2025	2.1%
Hispanic	
1995	1.5%
2025	2.7%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	86.1%
2025	80.8%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	18.7%
18 to 24 years	9.4%
25 to 44 years	30.9%
45 to 64 years	20.8%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	35.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.0%
High school graduate	36.0%
Some college (no degree)	19.3%
Associate degree	5.1%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.6%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.9%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$121,363
Aid per resident	$10.93

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	66.3%	36
1997	66.8%	33

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$274.8
National rank	7

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.7%
March 1998	4.3%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	720,476
January 1997	418,830
Percent change	-42.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	45,700	104.6%
Transport. services	16,100	101.3%
Business services	323,200	90.3%
Health services	427,200	87.3%
Transportation by air	12,200	78.2%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-3,400	-70.8%
Leather products	-1,200	-46.2%
Private households	-15,800	-44.6%
Railroad transport	-3,400	-34.0%
Mining	-7,700	-32.0%

OKLAHOMA

Community colleges are sharing in the recent push for economic development and workforce preparation in Oklahoma. In 1998, the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education allocated $3.4 million for an initiative that includes workforce development, centers of intellectual excellence, and commercialization of research. Four two-year colleges and a consortium of metropolitan universities are sharing $916,000 of these performance-based grants. They are working together on computer-based forensic training and semiconductor and telecommunications programs, as well as workforce development programs for the metal fabrication industry.

The 15 public two-year colleges participate actively in Oklahoma's welfare-to-work efforts. In July 1998, the chancellor reported that in the previous 12 months, 1,215 welfare recipients had participated in educational programs the colleges developed with the Department of Human Services (DHS). About 330 of these people acquired jobs; 412 others had their DHS cases closed.

The two-year colleges formed a consortium to share courses and other information using OneNet, the voice, video, and data network operated by the state regents. Rather than encourage each and every institution to develop an expensive broadcast system, the regents are developing incentives for colleges to be receiver sites for electronic delivery of courses. Four community colleges and a four-year college piloted a program allowing students to apply for college, select courses, pay tuition, and check their grades from their personal computers.

Most of Oklahoma's remedial education efforts continue to be at the two-year colleges. Oklahoma educators have tried to decrease the number of students needing remediation by increasing high school standards and establishing cut-off scores for admittance to college-level classes. Students do not receive credit for remedial classes, which are largely available at community colleges, and they must pay the actual costs for this instruction, unsubsidized.

Rogers State College–Claremore is converting to a four-year institution as of January 1999. It will continue to have a two-year component and offer associate degrees. Rogers University–Tulsa is being dissolved by the regents. Lower-division classes will continue to be available to residents in that area at Tulsa Community College. Upper-division courses will be offered by a consortium of four-year colleges.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	17
Independent	1
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	67,162
Fall 1990	65,994
Full Year 1995–96	110,606

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	41.7%
Female	58.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	44.0%
Part-time	56.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	6.9%
Asian/Pacific	2.4%
Hispanic	2.4%
Native American	8.2%
Percent minority	*19.9%*
White	79.4%
Other	0.7%
Age	
21 or younger	37.8%
22 to 29	27.2%
30 to 39	19.5%
40 or older	15.5%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$35,038
Public 4-year	$42,958
Independent 2-year	$25,039
Independent 4-year	$40,286

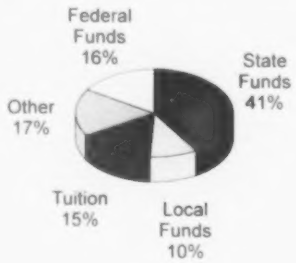
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,262
Public 4-year	$1,936
Median income, family of four	$43,138
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.9%
Public 4-year	3.0%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$5,310
Student-related	$3,584
Instructional	$2,045

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

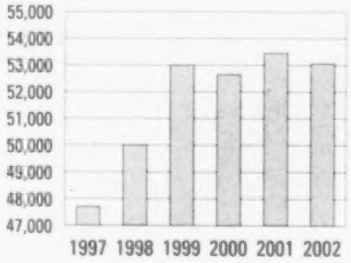
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	7.8%
2025	10.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.3%
2025	2.2%
Hispanic	
1995	3.2%
2025	6.0%
Native American	
1995	8.0%
2025	9.0%
White	
1995	79.7%
2025	72.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.9%
5 to 17 years	19.8%
18 to 24 years	10.0%
25 to 44 years	28.8%
45 to 64 years	21.0%
65 and older	13.5%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	25.0%
High school graduate	30.6%
Some college (no degree)	23.4%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$22,024
Aid per resident	$6.76

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	63.9%	41
1997	64.2%	41

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$66.2
National rank	30

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.3%
March 1998	3.5%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	146,454
January 1997	72,393
Percent change	-51.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	24,500	123.1%
Health services	112,400	102.0%
Business services	96,500	96.7%
Transport. services	2,800	96.6%
Social services	47,500	87.3%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-300	-75.0%
Oil and gas	-24,400	-36.3%
Private households	-5,900	-35.1%
Mining	-24,300	-35.0%
Apparel and textile	-2,700	-33.8%

OREGON

Funding has been a major issue for Oregon's 17 community colleges, as officials tried this past year to balance the cuts in local funding with increases in state support.

For the second time in less than a decade Oregon voters approved a ballot initiative to lower property taxes. This latest referendum, Measure 50, resulted in a 17 percent decrease in property taxes statewide. Initial projections put the cost to community colleges at $36 million for the 1997–99 biennial budget. The state legislature agreed to use general fund monies from income taxes to make up this loss. The replacement funds were guaranteed by a "hold-harmless" provision that Oregon community colleges were able to incorporate into Measure 50.

After taxes were collected it was determined that community colleges actually needed $27 million to offset Measure 50. But state officials subsequently agreed that the colleges need the additional $9 million appropriated to keep up with their growing enrollments. Nearly 81,000 students were enrolled in fall 1997; a 2 percent increase is projected for 1998–99. Klamath Community College, the state's newest two-year institution, enrolled 50 percent more students last year than expected.

On a per-FTE (full-time-equivalent) student basis, community colleges emerged from the negotiations in a better position than the K–12 or university systems. State funds now account for 55 percent of community colleges' revenue; in the 1980s local funds were the major revenue source. State officials also have revised the funding formula to distribute the money more equitably among the colleges.

Oregon community colleges continue to be held in high regard locally and nationally. They received an 88 percent approval rating in a recent survey of Oregon residents.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	17
Independent	0
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	77,117
Fall 1990	77,000
Full Year 1995–96	170,556

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	44.7%
Female	55.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	33.1%
Part-time	66.9%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	1.6%
Asian/Pacific	4.4%
Hispanic	3.4%
Native American	1.7%
Percent minority	*11.1%*
White	76.8%
Other	12.1%
Age	
21 or younger	33.4%
22 to 29	24.6%
30 to 39	19.4%
40 or older	22.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$42,091
Public 4-year	$45,646
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$45,278

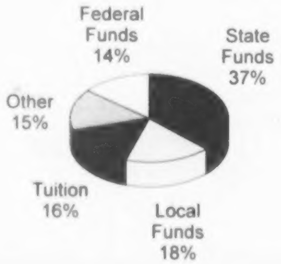
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,524
Public 4-year	$3,407
Median income, family of four	$46,245
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.3%
Public 4-year	4.1%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$10,481
Student-related	$6,959
Instructional	$4,251

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

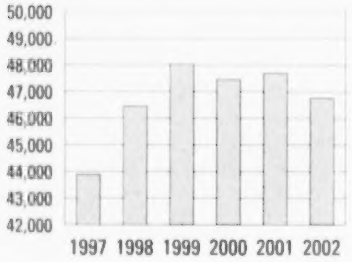
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	1.8%
2025	2.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.9%
2025	4.9%
Hispanic	
1995	4.8%
2025	9.8%
Native American	
1995	1.4%
2025	1.7%
White	
1995	89.1%
2025	81.3%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.6%
5 to 17 years	18.6%
18 to 24 years	9.0%
25 to 44 years	30.6%
45 to 64 years	21.8%
65 and older	13.4%
Median age	36.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	19.2%
High school graduate	29.0%
Some college (no degree)	26.5%
Associate degree	6.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.8%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$13,651
Aid per resident	$4.42

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	69.3%	17
1997	68.6%	23

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$74.4
National rank	28

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	6.3%
March 1998	4.9%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	117,656
January 1997	52,364
Percent change	-55.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	125,200	121.2%
Transportation by air	6,800	115.3%
Other services	53,500	114.6%
Health services	121,300	112.4%
Transport. services	6,300	106.8%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-200	-40.0%
Private households	-3,700	-27.0%
Textile mill prod.	-400	-23.5%
Lumber and wood	-13,000	-22.1%
Petroleum products	-100	-20.0%

PENNSYLVANIA

Workforce development is a key issue for Pennsylvania community colleges, and Governor Tom Ridge's administration recognizes the community colleges as a major workforce and literacy training resource. A new council, chaired by the deputy secretary of post-secondary and higher education and made up largely of employers, workers, and educators, will oversee the state's 36 job-training programs, with a goal of making them more effective and accessible. The colleges already provide contract training for business and industry through the state's Customized Job Training Act.

State budget allocations for Pennsylvania community colleges remain strong, reflecting the state's commitment to education and training. For fiscal 1997, the legis-lature appropriated $155 million, plus an additional $1.5 million for special projects and $5 million for instructional technology. For fiscal 1998, appropriations total $166 million, plus $2 million for work-force development.

Noncredit community college programs to train volunteer firefighters and emergency medical services technicians receive support from the state legislature in an amount considered the full-cost average. Since 1993, all other noncredit courses have been funded at 70 percent of that figure. Legislative proposals to restore funding for all noncredit enrollments to the full-cost level are pending.

Statewide community college enrollments have declined somewhat since 1992–93, a change attributed in part to an improved economy in recent years. The number of high school graduates is increasing, which may lead to higher enrollments over the next four years. Pennsylvania community colleges recorded a total fall 1997 credit enrollment of about 130,000 students. Independent two-year college enrollment in the 1997 fall term was about 9,600 students.

Several proprietary schools in Pennsylvania currently award either the associate in specialized technology or associate in specialized business degree. Under a new law passed in July 1997, such institutions now may apply for authorization to award academic degrees at associate, baccalaureate, master's, and doctoral levels.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	16
Independent	7
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	137,352
Fall 1990	141,561
Full Year 1995–96	201,231

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.6%
Female	57.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	45.8%
Part-time	54.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	12.3%
Asian/Pacific	2.7%
Hispanic	2.2%
Native American	0.4%
Percent minority	*17.6%*
White	81.8%
Other	0.7%
Age	
21 or younger	42.1%
22 to 29	25.2%
30 to 39	18.7%
40 or older	14.0%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$48,206
Public 4-year	$56,830
Independent 2-year	$28,934
Independent 4-year	$52,742

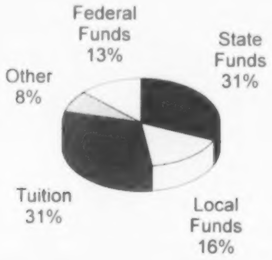
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,012
Public 4-year	$4,994
Median income, family of four	$53,814
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.7%
Public 4-year	4.3%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$8,595
Student-related	$6,137
Instructional	$3,588

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

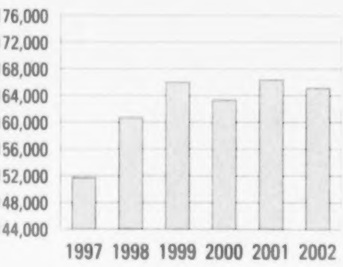
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	9.6%
2025	12.0%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.5%
2025	3.2%
Hispanic	
1995	2.3%
2025	5.0%
Native American	
1995	0.1%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	86.5%
2025	79.6%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.3%
5 to 17 years	17.7%
18 to 24 years	8.6%
25 to 44 years	30.4%
45 to 64 years	21.1%
65 and older	15.9%
Median age	36.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.4%
High school graduate	38.3%
Some college (no degree)	15.3%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	16.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	9.1%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$232,020
Aid per resident	$19.25

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	63.6%	43
1997	64.5%	40

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$294.4
National rank	6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.4%
March 1998	4.8%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	604,701
January 1997	410,363
Percent change	-32.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	572,600	95.4%
Agricultural services	43,800	95.0%
Social services	197,200	82.3%
Other services	132,500	74.2%
Transport. services	12,500	74.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-10,500	-74.5%
Apparel and textile	-43,200	-70.5%
Tobacco products	-600	-66.7%
Textile mill prod.	-15,400	-63.1%
Leather products	-4,900	-61.3%

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island has one indepen-dent two-year college and one public community college, the Community College of Rhode Island (CCRI).

A statewide higher education bond referendum was approved a year ago to provide $4 million to CCRI over a four-year period to enhance the college's technology base by upgrading infrastructure, networking the college's three campuses, and providing new electronic hardware and software.

CCRI's workforce development program includes state and federal job training, customized workforce training for private business and industry, and training needs-assessment services. Both private and public employers continue to increase their demands for short-term employee training by the college.

Last year, welfare reform supported 337 degree-credit students at CCRI and 623 non-credit students, although Rhode Island has not yet developed a welfare block grant program.

The state budget allocation in the 1997 fiscal year for CCRI was $29.1 million. In fiscal 1998, state appropriations rose to $32.2 million, and a further increase to $34.1 million is projected for fiscal 1999. The increases were appropriated to support salary adjustments.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	1
Independent	1
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	17,681

Fall 1990	18,661
Full Year 1995–96	26,966

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	43.3%
Female	56.7%
Attendance status	
Full-time	39.1%
Part-time	60.9%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	4.2%
Asian/Pacific	1.7%
Hispanic	5.5%
Native American	0.6%
Percent minority	*12.1%*
White	70.7%
Other	17.2%
Age	
21 or younger	30.8%
22 to 29	30.6%
30 to 39	23.7%
40 or older	15.0%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$41,379
Public 4-year	$53,509
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$54,585

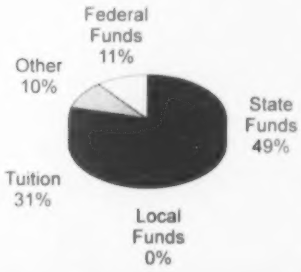
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,736
Public 4-year	$3,907
Median income, family of four	$53,967
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.2%
Public 4-year	5.6%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,138
Student-related	$5,028
Instructional	$3,219

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



Technology upgrades are a focus for the Rhode Island colleges.

State Demographics

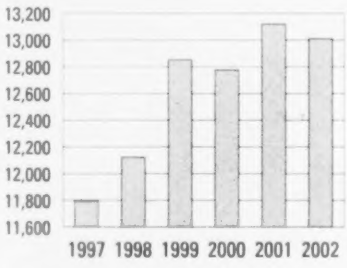
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	4.8%
2025	7.7%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.2%
2025	5.3%
Hispanic	
1995	6.0%
2025	14.9%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.8%
White	
1995	86.6%
2025	71.1%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.4%
5 to 17 years	17.4%
18 to 24 years	8.6%
25 to 44 years	32.5%
45 to 64 years	19.3%
65 and older	15.8%
Median age	35.8

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	26.6%
High school graduate	29.5%
Some college (no degree)	18.2%
Associate degree	6.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.5%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.1%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$5,741
Aid per resident	$5.76

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	65.6%	37
1997	67.0%	32

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$23.9
National rank	44

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.5%
March 1998	5.0%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	61,116
January 1997	54,624
Percent change	-11.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport. services	1,200	109.1%
Business services	32,600	98.5%
Other services	13,000	93.5%
Health services	48,100	91.4%
Social services	15,900	79.9%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-900	-52.9%
Electronic equip.	-2,100	-48.8%
Apparel and textile	-500	-45.5%
Textile mill prod.	-3,000	-38.5%
Lumber and wood	-300	-37.5%

SOUTH CAROLINA

Two years ago, the South Carolina state legislature mandated that by fall 1999, 100 percent of state funds to higher education must be determined based on performance assessment. The law directed the South Carolina Commission on Higher Education to phase in the implementation of performance indicators over a three-year period.

The commission has taken action to require that the majority of developmental education work be taken at the two-year-college level. Other proposals under discussion include equalizing funding for credit and noncredit courses and standardizing course work among state colleges.

The state legislature also authorized full funding for a "life scholarship" program that will provide assistance to all high school students meeting certain academic and related requirements. The scholarship will grant up to $2,000 in tuition assistance for four-year and research institutions and up to $1,000 for technical colleges and other two-year institutions.

During the last three years, the Technical College System has built the TechNet interactive video system, a video network connecting the technical colleges and remote multicampus and off-site locations. Approximately 100 distance learning courses are offered through this system, and additional courses are offered over the Internet.

The 1997 fall headcount enrollment for South Carolina's 17 public technical colleges was close to 60,000 students and is projected to increase slightly in 1998. The institutions are putting increased emphasis on developmental and prerequisite courses as a result of the system's increased responsibility to provide remediation. Remedial education served more than 7,800 students in fall 1997.

As part of the coordinated effort to reduce welfare dependency, about 3,000 welfare recipients participated in degree-credit or noncredit courses in 1997. In support of the state's rapidly expanding workforce, the colleges also are offering more short-term workforce training.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	17
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	61,394
Fall 1990	49,895
Full Year 1995–96	101,520

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	40.0%
Female	60.0%
Attendance status	
Full-time	43.5%
Part-time	56.5%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	26.3%
Asian/Pacific	1.2%
Hispanic	1.0%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	*29.0%*
White	69.8%
Other	1.2%
Age	
21 or younger	40.3%
22 to 29	28.6%
30 to 39	18.8%
40 or older	12.3%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$31,510
Public 4-year	$46,665
Independent 2-year	$30,294
Independent 4-year	$36,682

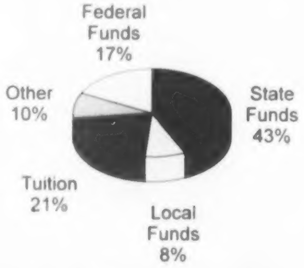
Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,114
Public 4-year	$3,206
Median income, family of four	$46,973
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.4%
Public 4-year	4.5%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$8,077
Student-related	$5,751
Instructional	$3,328

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

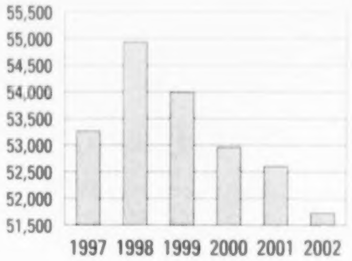
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	30.0%
2025	30.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.2%
Hispanic	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.7%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.2%
White	
1995	68.0%
2025	66.7%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	6.9%
5 to 17 years	18.5%
18 to 24 years	10.2%
25 to 44 years	31.4%
45 to 64 years	20.9%
65 and older	12.1%
Median age	34.4

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	30.6%
High school graduate	30.3%
Some college (no degree)	18.2%
Associate degree	6.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	11.7%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$18,622
Aid per resident	$5.08

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	65.4%	39
1997	66.7%	36

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$79.9
National rank	27

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.1%
March 1998	2.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	151,026

January 1997	75,624
Percent change	-50.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	122,400	152.8%
Transport. services	5,700	150.0%
Business services	154,900	146.8%
Transportation by air	7,000	129.6%
Other services	50,200	126.1%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-100	-100.0%
Tobacco products	-200	-100.0%
Farm	-13,300	-38.9%
Apparel and textile	-14,400	-38.4%
Textile mill prod.	-29,400	-32.0%

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota's one independently owned community college is funded through foundations. The state's four two-year colleges are state-funded, degree-granting technical institutes, which perform part of what would be a typical community college mission. South Dakota also has three tribal-controlled community colleges, one of which has limited accreditation allowing it to offer a master's degree in elementary education.

The South Dakota state legislature has passed a bill requiring the board of education to work out articulation issues among the higher educational institutions in the state.

South Dakota's thriving economy and low employment mean that, as in other states, there is an increasing demand for high-tech workers. The state's universities are seeking to identify jobs in economically related fields. The technical institutes are focusing on jobs at the higher end of the pay scale and turning away from academic programs that were geared toward low-income average wages in the past.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	4
Independent	1
Tribal	3

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	6,199
Fall 1990	4,265
Full Year 1995–96	8,522

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	45.1%
Female	54.9%
Attendance status	
Full-time	66.5%
Part-time	33.5%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.3%
Asian/Pacific	0.3%
Hispanic	0.3%
Native American	26.3%
Percent minority	*27.2%*
White	64.7%
Other	8.1%
Age	
21 or younger	19.2%
22 to 29	33.8%
30 to 39	28.8%
40 or older	18.2%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$24,834
Public 4-year	$37,274
Independent 2-year	$24,000
Independent 4-year	$31,943

Tuition and Family Income

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$3,430
Public 4-year	$2,727
Median income, family of four	$45,043
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	7.6%
Public 4-year	2.9%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Data not reported for state.

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year

Data not reported for state.

State Demographics

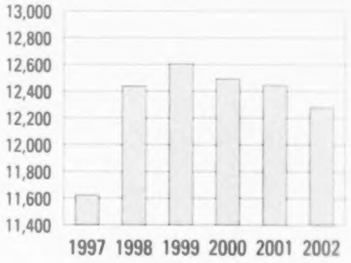
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.8%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.0%
Hispanic	
1995	1.0%
2025	1.6%
Native American	
1995	7.4%
2025	10.3%
White	
1995	90.7%
2025	86.2%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	20.9%
18 to 24 years	10.0%
25 to 44 years	28.4%
45 to 64 years	19.3%
65 and older	14.4%
Median age	34.5

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	22.3%
High school graduate	33.2%
Some college (no degree)	21.4%
Associate degree	7.3%
Bachelor's degree or higher	15.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	7.7%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$562
Aid per resident	$0.78

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	72.3%	7
1997	71.5%	11

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$17.3
National rank	46

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	3.2%
March 1998	2.7%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	20,254
January 1997	11,570
Percent change	-43.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Primary metals	1,000	142.9%
Business services	18,300	113.7%
Indust. machinery	9,700	111.5%
Agricultural services	5,700	107.5%
Rubber and plastics	1,700	106.3%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-100	-100.0%
Private households	-1,300	-41.9%
Oil and gas	-100	-20.0%
Farm	-8,200	-19.7%
Federal, civilian	-1,300	-11.3%

TENNESSEE

In 1997, Governor Donald K. Sundquist appointed a 25-member council to study Tennessee's higher education; its final report is due in December 1998. Also in 1997, the Tennessee Board of Regents, which governs the state's community and technical colleges as well as several state universities, published its first annual "report card."

The report card, considered a step toward greater accountability on the part of the institutions, is based on several uniform performance indicators, including job placement, student and alumni satisfaction, graduation rates, program accreditation, faculty productivity, and financial accountability. The report was provided to the public as a pamphlet as well as through press releases.

The state recently completed an economic impact study intended to show the return on investment for students of higher education. According to the study, the community colleges were shown to provide a better-than-average return.

Through the Workforce Preparedness program, Tennessee's community colleges help facilitate the transition from welfare to work for state residents. The program consists of seven courses taken over one year in such areas as computer training, workforce expectations, and business technology. The program is a part of Families First, the state's welfare-to-work initiative supported by federal and state funds.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	14
Independent	5
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	80,075
Fall 1990	67,330
Full Year 1995–96	113,640

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	40.3%
Female	59.7%
Attendance status	
Full-time	42.0%
Part-time	58.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	16.1%
Asian/Pacific	1.1%
Hispanic	0.8%
Native American	0.4%
Percent minority	*18.3%*
White	81.0%
Other	0.7%
Age	
21 or younger	35.1%
22 to 29	28.6%
30 to 39	20.1%
40 or older	16.2%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$34,743
Public 4-year	$48,112
Independent 2-year	$27,747
Independent 4-year	$43,586

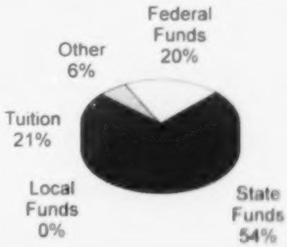
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,046
Public 4-year	$2,051
Median income, family of four	$45,245
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.3%
Public 4-year	3.8%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$6,241
Student-related	$5,037
Instructional	$2,846

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

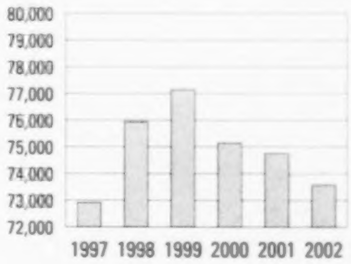
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	16.2%
2025	18.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.8%
2025	1.4%
Hispanic	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.6%
Native American	
1995	0.2%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	81.9%
2025	78.5%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	18.0%
18 to 24 years	9.6%
25 to 44 years	31.3%
45 to 64 years	21.7%
65 and older	12.5%
Median age	35.3

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



TEXAS

With more than 422,000 credit students in fall 1997, Texas has the second largest state community college system in the United States. The Texas State Technical College System also offers two-year technical programs leading to associate degrees, and Lamar University, a senior public university, has three two-year, lower-level institutions.

In 1995, the Texas legislature mandated the development of a required core of community college courses that could be transferable to state four-year institutions. The new law also requires the development of common curricula in specific major disciplines for articulation from community colleges to four-year institutions' baccalaureate programs. Texas community colleges will place major emphasis on implementing these statutory requirements in the 1998–99 academic year.

Until the 1997 fiscal year, the Texas legislature funded community college noncredit programs on a flat-rate basis. Beginning in fiscal 1997, noncredit workforce continuing education courses have been integrated into the systemwide community college funding formula.

More than 150,000 community college students, 35 percent of all fall 1997 credit students, took remedial courses. Although large remedial enrollments have occurred, the effect of a 1997 decision by the Texas legislature to limit remedial courses to 27 semester hours per student has yet to be realized.

The state budget allocation for Texas community colleges increased by more than 12 percent from $692.8 million in fiscal year 1997 to $778.3 million in fiscal 1998. State legislators have increased the fiscal 1999 appropriation to $803.5 million. State community college officials expect the public two-year institutions' enrollment to increase to about 439,000 in fall 1998, an increase attributed to statewide population growth.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	31.9%
High school graduate	30.6%
Some college (no degree)	18.9%
Associate degree	4.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	14.5%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	13.4%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$19,288
Aid per resident	$3.73

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	67.0%	32
1997	69.3%	38

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$126.5
National rank	18

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.5%
March 1998	4.7%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	326,700
January 1997	157,600
Percent change	-51.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1995–2005

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Business services	235,600	125.9%
Transport. services	7,600	126.4%
Agricultural services	25,500	122.6%
Other services	88,600	119.4%
Health services	281,500	118.5%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1995–2005

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coal mining	-800	-88.9%
Leather products	-8,800	-70.0%
Oil and gas	-600	-33.3%
Tobacco products	-400	-33.3%
Private households	-7,900	-13.5%

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	68
Independent	7
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	402,055
Fall 1990	361,324
Full Year 1995–96	680,982

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	43.3%
Female	56.7%
Attendance status	
Full-time	34.8%
Part-time	65.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	11.2%
Asian/Pacific	4.2%
Hispanic	26.1%
Native American	0.6%
Percent minority	42.1%
White	57.0%
Other	1.0%
Age	
21 or younger	38.0%
22 to 29	30.7%
30 to 39	19.0%
40 or older	12.3%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$39,331
Public 4-year	$46,992
Independent 2-year	$28,942
Independent 4-year	$49,136

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

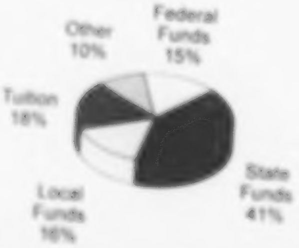
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$768
Public 4-year	$2,022
Median income, family of four	$46,757
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	1.7%
Public 4-year	4.2%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,537
Student-related	$5,206
Instructional	$3,680

Texas is improving articulation by requiring a core of community college courses to be transferable to four-year institutions.

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

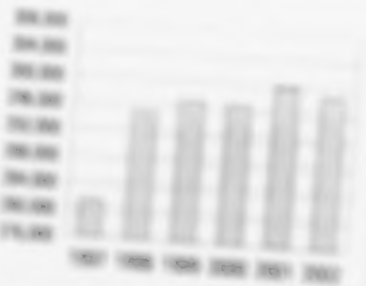
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	12.1%
2025	11.9%
Asian Pacific	
1995	2.4%
2025	3.8%
Hispanic	
1995	27.4%
2025	36.8%
Native American	
1995	0.4%
2025	0.6%
White	
1995	57.6%
2025	44.9%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	8.3%
5 to 17 years	20.2%
18 to 24 years	10.3%
25 to 44 years	31.7%
45 to 64 years	19.3%
65 and older	10.2%
Median age	32.6

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	28.1%
High school graduate	25.8%
Some college (no degree)	22.9%
Associate degree	4.9%
Bachelor's degree or higher	18.1%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	12.9%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$44,628
Aid per resident	$2.43

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	69.0%	21
1997	68.9%	22

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$479.8
National rank	3

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	5.6%
March 1998	4.7%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	785,271
January 1997	464,069
Percent change	-41.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1995–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	798,700	127.7%
Business services	810,600	121.3%
Transport. services	43,400	119.6%
Agricultural services	127,300	111.1%
Other services	522,100	105.0%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1995–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-3,700	-83.1%
Oil and gas	-93,300	-32.1%
Mining	-82,000	-31.3%
Textile mill prod.	-3,300	-29.9%
Private households	-33,900	-27.0%

UTAH

Perhaps Utah's most significant programmatic change this year is the establishment of the Electronic Community College, made up of a consortium of the community colleges. The sparse population density of Utah necessitates a variety of distance-learning methods to afford access to residents of remote areas. The Electronic Community College, which has its central office on the campus of Utah Valley State College in Orem, is scheduled to offer courses by Internet, interactive television, and other methods beginning in the fall of 1998. Students may apply, register, pay tuition, and obtain financial aid and endorsement in the central office. Each student will select one home college and follow its curricular requirements. The student may enroll for classes in up to three colleges each semester. Both in-state and out-of-state residents will pay a flat $60 per semester hour, which for a three-hour course is less than in-state resident tuition at a Utah community college. Programs in aviation technology and construction supervision already have attracted inquiries from a number of states.

Utah community colleges provide a full range of certificate programs for welfare recipients, most of them requiring one year each of full-time study. The Skills Center at Salt Lake Community College provides an open-entry open-exit noncredit program. Noncredit enrollments have been rising at much greater rates than have enrollments in credit programs for several years. No state funds are allocated to support noncredit programs, but the possibility of providing state appropriations for this purpose is under discussion.

State legislators appropriated tax funds of $97.5 million to Utah community colleges in the 1997 fiscal year. The community colleges hurdled the $100-million mark in fiscal 1998, for a total of $102.8 million. In fiscal 1999, an even larger increase to $110.3 million has been appropriated. New programs and regular enrollment growth are cited as major factors undergirding the funding increases.

Utah's five public community colleges showed nearly a 10 percent increase in enrollment in fall 1997. An increase of 3 to 5 percent is projected for the 1998 fall term.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	5
Independent	1
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	47,940
Fall 1990	29,279
Full Year 1995–96	73,784

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	51.7%
Female	48.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	44.1%
Part-time	55.9%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.6%
Asian/Pacific	2.3%
Hispanic	3.4%
Native American	1.5%
Percent minority	7.8%
White	87.3%
Other	4.9%
Age	
21 or younger	52.4%
22 to 29	28.6%
30 to 39	10.7%
40 or older	8.2%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$35,147
Public 4-year	$45,919
Independent 2-year	$33,089
Independent 4-year	$49,540

Tuition and Family Income

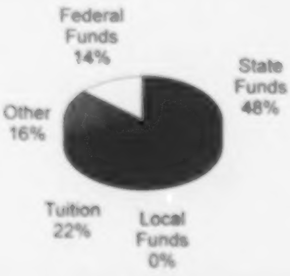
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,392
Public 4-year	$2,010
Median income, family of four	$45,775
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.0%
Public 4-year	4.4%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$7,366
Student-related	$4,812
Instructional	$2,669

Utah established its Electronic Community College this year

Sources of Revenue for Fiscal Year 1995–96



State Demographics

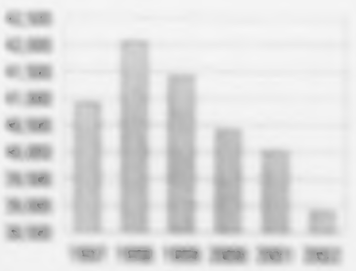
Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages

African American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.3%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	2.3%
2025	3.9%
Hispanic	
1995	5.6%
2025	9.1%
Native American	
1995	1.5%
2025	2.0%
White	
1995	89.6%
2025	83.6%

Age Distribution

Under 5 years	9.4%
5 to 17 years	24.5%
18 to 24 years	13.1%
25 to 44 years	28.2%
45 to 64 years	16.0%
65 and older	8.8%
Median age	26.8

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year



Educational Attainment

Aged 19 and older	
Less than high school	13.6%
High school graduate	26.8%
Some college (no degree)	31.1%
Associate degree	7.5%
Bachelor's degree or higher	19.0%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.7%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$2,095
Aid per resident	$1.10

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	71.3%	12
1997	71.7%	9

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$41.7
National rank	35

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	3.1%
March 1998	3.1%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	53,172
January 1997	30,996
Percent change	-42.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	137,200	191.6%
Health services	115,500	186.0%
Transport. services	6,300	185.3%
Other services	50,400	163.6%
Services	438,200	148.4%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-1,100	-50.0%
Oil and gas	-800	-28.6%
Apparel and textile	-1,200	-21.9%
Farm	-3,600	-20.1%
Federal, civilian	-6,600	-18.9%

VERMONT

Expanding online course offerings and starting a dual-enrollment program for high school students are two of the ways the Community College of Vermont (CCV) is trying to make its services available to Vermont residents.

Accessibility is a particular challenge for CCV, because just $1.2 million of the college's $9.3

million budget for fiscal year 1998 came from the state. The projected state allocation for fiscal year 1999 is $1.4 million. Consequently, CCV's tuition is among the highest for community colleges in the nation. Tuition for a typical three-credit course is $400. Nevertheless, CCV continues to be one of the least expensive postsecondary education options in Vermont. The 18- to 22-year-old cohort is the fastest-growing seg-ment of CCV's student population. In the summer of 1998, CCV began a pilot project in Burlington for high school students enrolled in both CCV and their secondary schools.

The college owns no real estate. Its administrative offices are in Waterbury. CCV rents space for classes in 12 population centers, which puts the college within a 30-minute drive of most Vermonters. The college employs no full-time faculty; all instructors are hired on a per-course, per-semester basis.

CCV administrators believe the college's unique organization gives it the flexibility to respond creatively to students' needs. Its online courses are the fastest-growing program area. Some courses also are offered via audiovisual broadcasts. Most of CCV's courses, however, are taught by individual instructors in classes with an average of 12 students.

Because about half of CCV's degree candidates are enrolled in general liberal arts studies, CCV has been working on easing the transition of these students to four-year institutions. During 1997–98, the college completed articulation agreements with 10 public and independent four-year institutions. CCV is in the final stages of an agreement with the University of Vermont, the largest four-year public school in the state.

A pilot project allows high school students to attend CCV

Vermont also has three independent junior colleges, one of which is exclusively for people with learning disabilities, and a public, two-year technical college that offers two-year and four-year degrees in engineering technology and applied science.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	2
Independent	3
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	7,948
Fall 1990	6,861
Full Year 1995–96	11,862

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	35.7%
Female	64.3%
Attendance status	
Full-time	35.8%
Part-time	64.2%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.5%
Asian/Pacific	0.6%
Hispanic	0.5%
Native American	0.3%
Percent minority	*2.0%*
White	82.8%
Other	15.3%
Age	
21 or younger	29.7%
22 to 29	25.0%
30 to 39	25.4%
40 or older	20.0%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	—
Public 4-year	$45,068
Independent 2-year	$20,024
Independent 4-year	$42,640

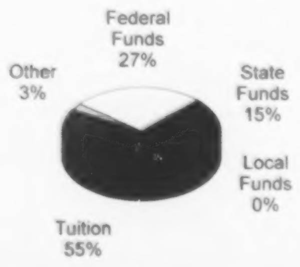
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$2,516
Public 4-year	$6,538
Median income, family of four	$49,403
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	5.1%
Public 4-year	6.4%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$11,380
Education-related	$8,385
Instructional	$3,836

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

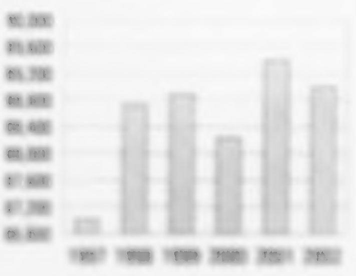
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.9%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.6%
Hispanic	
1995	0.7%
2025	1.8%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	97.9%
2025	95.4%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.0%
5 to 17 years	18.9%
18 to 24 years	8.9%
25 to 44 years	32.8%
45 to 64 years	21.3%
65 and older	12.1%
Median age	35.7

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	18.9%
High school graduate	34.5%
Some college (no degree)	17.8%

Associate degree	7.0%
Bachelor's degree or higher	21.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	8.0%

State Grant Aid

All aid (in thousands)	$12,022
Aid per resident	$20.73

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation

	Rate	Rank
1996	71.7%	11
1997	71.6%	10

Gross State Product (in billions)

Amount	$13.3
National rank	50

Unemployment Rate

March 1997	4.1%
March 1998	3.4%

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients

January 1993	28,961
January 1997	21,817
Percent change	-25.0%

Top Five Fastest-Growing Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport. services	1,000	125.0%
Business services	18,500	118.6%
Other services	11,100	116.8%
Agricultural services	4,400	107.3%
Health services	28,500	105.2%

Top Five Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Leather products	-100	-100.0%
Oil and gas	-100	-100.0%
Railroad transport	-100	-50.0%
Fabricated metals	-800	-36.4%
Private households	-1,300	-34.4%

VIRGINIA

Laws enacted in 1998 give Virginia's 23 public community colleges new responsibilities and funding for leading workforce training throughout the state.

The Virginia Community College System is now the state agency responsible for coordinating postsecondary training efforts at or below the associate degree level. It is also administering the newly created Statewide Workforce Training Council, a 23-member body composed of business lead-ers, educators, and state economic development officials. The council is to identify workforce needs and formulate ways to meet them.

In the 1998–99 school year, the commonwealth will be funding non-credit activities for the first time. It also has devoted $1.2 million for workforce training centers at four community colleges.

Overall, the general fund allocation for community colleges increased 9.2 percent in fiscal 1999 to $243.2 million. The $222.7 million appropriated by Virginia for its community colleges in fiscal 1998 was an 8.6 percent increase from fiscal 1997, when $205 million was allocated. Part of the recent funding increase is due to a one-time $5.1 million reversion of funds from a change in employee pay periods. The additional funds are being used to increase faculty salaries and support technology operating costs.

Another significant development for the Virginia Community College System is its partnership with CISCO Systems to provide high tech training. The system is creating CISCO Networking Academies on 27 community college campuses beginning fall 1998. Community college faculty will be trained initially, then they will train high school teachers. All the instructors will then teach their students how to design, build, and maintain computer networks.

Other technology initiatives have resulted in all 38 VCCS campuses being linked for two-way audio/video transmission of courses from one college or campus to another. The student information system computer network is also being updated.

The statewide community college enrollment in credit courses was 129,200 in fall 1997. Enrollment is expected to increase to approximately 133,300 in fall 1998.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges

Public	23
Independent	3
Tribal	0

Credit Enrollment

Fall 1996	125,539
Fall 1990	132,315
Full Year 1995–96	214,023

Student Characteristics

Gender	
Male	41.2%
Female	58.8%
Attendance status	
Full-time	28.0%
Part-time	72.0%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	15.6%
Asian/Pacific	5.1%
Hispanic	3.0%
Native American	0.5%
Percent minority	24.2%
White	74.9%
Other	0.9%
Age	
21 or younger	32.6%
22 to 29	27.7%
30 to 39	22.3%
40 or older	17.4%

Average Faculty Salary

Public 2-year	$38,142
Public 4-year	$51,675
Independent 2-year	$26,641
Independent 4-year	$44,204

Tuition and Family Income

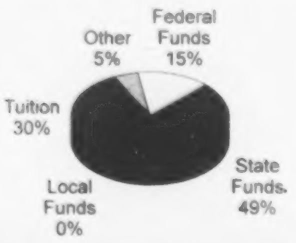
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,465
Public 4-year	$3,962
Median income, family of four	$53,394
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.7%
Public 4-year	4.3%

Expenditures per FTE Student

Total	$5,730
Student-related	$4,364
Instructional	$2,651

> The Virginia Community College System is creating CISCO Networking Academies on 27 community college campuses.

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

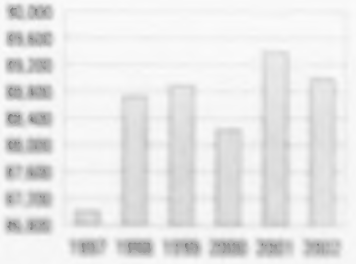
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	19.5%
2025	23.1%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	3.2%
2025	6.1%
Hispanic	
1995	3.1%
2025	6.3%
Native American	
1995	0.3%
2025	0.3%
White	
1995	73.9%
2025	64.2%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.8%
5 to 17 years	17.6%
18 to 24 years	9.7%
25 to 44 years	33.8%
45 to 64 years	20.8%
65 and older	11.2%
Median age	34.5

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	24.2%
High school graduate	27.7%
Some college (no degree)	20.7%
Associate degree	5.2%
Bachelor's degree or higher	22.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.0%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$90,009
Aid per resident	$13.74

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	67.3%	30
1997	66.8%	34

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$177.7
National rank	13

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	4.2%
March 1998	3.3%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	194,212
January 1997	114,450
Percent change	-41.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Health services	258,900	122.6%
Transport. services	12,000	120.0%
Other services	187,600	119.5%
Business services	286,800	114.9%
Agricultural services	33,300	107.1%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-6,000	-60.6%
Leather products	-700	-46.7%
Tobacco products	-5,300	-45.7%
Mining	-6,300	-39.9%
Private households	-13,200	-32.8%

WASHINGTON

The K–20 Network, an ongoing effort in Washington, will continue to be enhanced throughout the coming year. The network electronically connects the state's public universities, community colleges, and public schools and is intended mainly to ensure access to universities and the World Wide Web even in rural areas, through distance education programs provided in cooperation with community colleges and schools statewide. Access to higher education is a major public policy issue in Washington State, as is responding to the need for a well-trained workforce.

The governor has released approximately $18 million to the community colleges specifically for short-term training for the working poor, to promote job and wage progression for that population. Although the programs are supported, the state legislature's preference is to try to remove as many people from welfare as possible without providing training, an approach that in the current thriving economy appears to be working.

State appropriations to the community colleges have increased in recent years, as a result of rising community college enrollments and collaboration with business, industry, and state agencies. Funding rose from $382 million in fiscal year 1997 to $409.5 million in fiscal 1998 and will increase to $421.6 million in fiscal 1999. Approximately 1 percent of state funding is determined through performance-based budgeting. The legislature is considering limiting financial aid for remedial education.

Washington has no independent two-year colleges, but independent four-year institutions are seeking part of the state appropriation that now goes to community colleges, arguing that financial aid subsidies could help increase access. The issue is unresolved but most likely will be addressed in the legislature this year.

The 33 public and one tribal community college in Washington enrolled nearly 184,900 students in fall 1997. A slight increase is projected for fall 1998. The success of welfare reform to date is predicted to reduce what otherwise would have been a larger enrollment increase.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	33
Independent	0
Tribal	1

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	179,986
Fall 1990	162,045
Full Year 1995–96	303,233

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	42.6%
Female	57.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	44.7%
Part-time	55.3%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	4.0%
Asian/Pacific	6.0%
Hispanic	3.8%
Native American	2.1%
Percent minority	*15.9%*
White	71.8%
Other	12.3%
Age	
21 or younger	32.8%
22 to 29	25.6%
30 to 39	22.0%
40 or older	19.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$38,753
Public 4-year	$51,202
Independent 2-year	
Independent 4-year	$45,421

TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

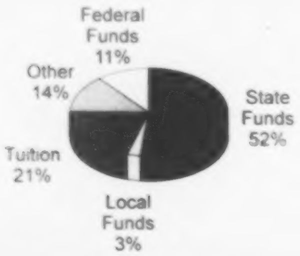
Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,445
Public 4-year	$2,928
Median income, family of four	$53,153
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.7%
Public 4-year	4.2%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$7,239
Student-related	$5,324
Instructional	$3,180

Access to higher education is a major public policy issue for Washington State

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

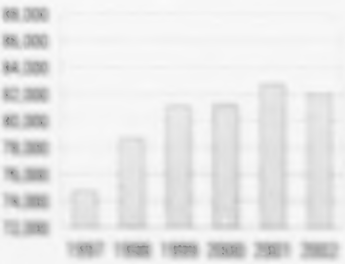
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	3.3%
2025	3.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	5.3%
2025	9.1%
Hispanic	
1995	5.2%
2025	10.1%
Native American	
1995	1.8%
2025	1.9%
White	
1995	84.4%
2025	75.4%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	7.0%
5 to 17 years	19.0%
18 to 24 years	9.2%
25 to 44 years	32.7%
45 to 64 years	20.6%
65 and older	11.6%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	17.0%
High school graduate	28.3%
Some college (no degree)	26.3%
Associate degree	7.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	20.8%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.6%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$57,877
Aid per resident	$10.83

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	68.9%	22
1997	70.2%	16

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$143.9
National rank	14

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.0%
March 1998	4.1%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	286,258
January 1997	236,763
Percent change	-17.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Business services	244,700	146.9%
Health services	276,200	141.2%
Rubber and plastics	10,400	135.1%
Services	947,200	116.5%
Other services	121,200	116.1%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-300	-50.0%
Oil and gas	-400	-36.4%
Leather products	-200	-33.3%
Private households	-4,100	-18.8%
Primary metals	-1,700	-15.2%

WEST VIRGINIA

Business and industry demand for customized workforce training in West Virginia is projected to increase in the 1998–99 academic year. The community colleges are not funded by the state for non-credit enrollments; however, the legislature has appropriated $500,000 in fiscal 1999 to develop two regional community college workforce development centers.

In 1994, the legislature voted to increase state funding for higher education by 3.25 percent per year. As a result, funding for the community colleges rose from approximately $46 million in fiscal 1997 to about $47.6 million in 1998. The fiscal 1999 allocation is estimated at $49 million.

The West Virginia welfare block grant provides financial support primarily for GED high school equivalency and basic workforce skills programs offered by the state's community colleges. Nearly 4,400 West Virginians participated in remedial education in community colleges in fall 1997.

West Virginia's 11 public community colleges recorded a fall 1997 credit enrollment in-crease of about 4 percent. Enrollments are expected to remain level or increase slightly in fall 1998.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	11
Independent	1
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	43,612
Fall 1990	47,190
Full Year 1995–96	53,913

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	43.6%
Female	56.4%
Attendance status	
Full-time	65.6%
Part-time	34.4%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	4.4%
Asian Pacific	0.6%
Hispanic	0.4%
Native American	0.3%
Percent minority	5.7%
White	91.4%
Other	2.9%
Age	
21 or younger	52.3%
22 to 29	25.6%
30 to 39	12.7%
40 or older	9.4%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$31,816
Public 4-year	$41,323
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$35,038

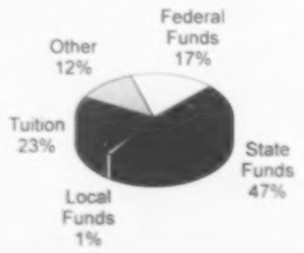
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,376
Public 4-year	$2,088
Median income, family of four	$46,293
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.0%
Public 4-year	4.5%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$9,694
Student-related	$6,538
Instructional	$3,037

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

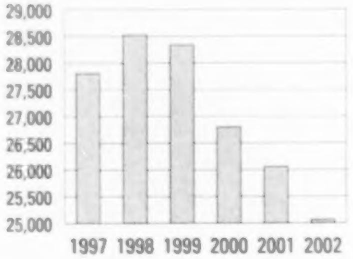
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	3.1%
2025	3.6%
Asian Pacific	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.1%
Hispanic	
1995	0.5%
2025	1.3%
Native American	
1995	0.1%
2025	0.1%
White	
1995	95.8%
2025	93.9%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	5.8%
5 to 17 years	17.3%
18 to 24 years	10.3%
25 to 44 years	28.3%
45 to 64 years	23.1%
65 and older	15.2%
Median age	37.7

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	32.8%
High school graduate	36.5%
Some college (no degree)	15.5%
Associate degree	3.8%
Bachelor's degree or higher	11.4%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	10.9%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$8,132
Aid per resident	$4.46

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	55.6%	50
1997	55.5%	50

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$34.7
National rank	39

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	7.1%
March 1998	6.8%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	119,916
January 1997	74,093
Percent change	-38.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2005

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Transport services	1,300	130.0%
Agricultural services	6,600	129.4%
Business services	34,900	105.4%
Health services	58,200	85.6%
Other services	12,800	81.5%

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TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Pipelines	-100	-100.0%
Coal mining	-14,800	-68.2%
Mining	-17,100	-55.3%
Tobacco products	-100	-50.0%
Electronic equip.	-1,000	-47.6%

WISCONSIN

The Wisconsin Technical College System (WTCS) board has adopted four strategic goals for the 1998–2000 biennium: to enroll 25 percent of current-year high school graduates in the technical colleges; to become the education provider of choice for Wisconsin postsecondary students; to fully utilize technology in the delivery of education; and to address the learning needs of incumbent workers, underserved and minority populations, and those entering the workforce with minimal skills.

The state's booming economy and record-low unemployment have resulted in a great need for skilled and unskilled workers in the service industries and a variety of technical and manufacturing fields. The state governor has initiated workforce forums throughout the state, in which business and community college leaders are involved, to discuss how to respond to the labor shortages. In the forums, state employers have expressed enthusiasm about the community college workforce programs and have encouraged the colleges to offer more.

In recent years the colleges have placed special emphasis on serving high school populations through various school-to-work and apprenticeship programs. College officials expect these programs to result in increasing enrollments in the technical colleges.

Data source information is found on pages 91–92.

The districts also have placed a greater emphasis on fiscal responsibility, engaging in major efforts to reduce costs through joint purchasing, program sharing, and networking through a common computer system. The collaborative approach appears to be working to cut redundant costs.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	17
Independent	1
Tribal	1

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	104,173
Fall 1990	101,391
Full Year 1995–96	200,428

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	43.8%
Female	56.2%
Attendance status	
Full-time	33.2%
Part-time	66.8%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	5.8%
Asian/Pacific	1.5%
Hispanic	2.3%
Native American	1.3%
Percent minority	*10.9%*
White	86.0%
Other	3.1%
Age	
21 or younger	32.6%
22 to 29	27.0%
30 to 39	22.9%
40 or older	17.6%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$47,064
Public 4-year	$51,246
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	$42,805

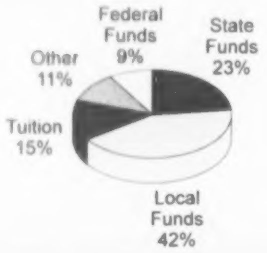
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,942
Public 4-year	$2,747
Median income, family of four	$52,986
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	3.7%
Public 4-year	5.2%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$10,643
Student-related	$8,096
Instructional	$6,226

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

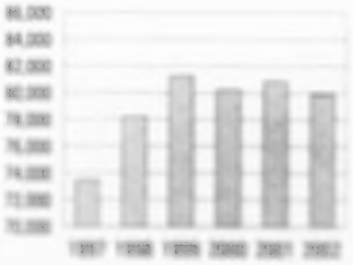
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	5.5%
2025	8.5%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	1.4%
2025	3.6%
Hispanic	
1995	2.2%
2025	4.0%
Native American	
1995	0.9%
2025	1.1%
White	
1995	90.0%
2025	82.9%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.5%
5 to 17 years	19.5%
18 to 24 years	9.3%
25 to 44 years	31.1%
45 to 64 years	20.2%
65 and older	13.3%
Median age	35.1

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	20.9%
High school graduate	36.4%
Some college (no degree)	19.5%
Associate degree	7.0%

Bachelor's degree or higher	16.2%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	7.1%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$50,695
Aid per resident	$9.98

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	74.7%	1
1997	74.7%	1

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$125.3
National rank	19

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	3.7%
March 1998	3.1%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	241,098
January 1997	88,575
Percent change	-63.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Agricultural services	26,700	108.5%
Business services	149,400	102.3%
Other services	56,100	98.8%
Transport. services	5,400	93.1%
Health services	200,800	92.3%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Oil and gas	-400	-57.1%
Leather products	-3,100	-50.0%
Textile mill prod.	-1,300	-38.2%
Private households	-5,600	-35.7%
Farm	-29,200	-26.6%

WYOMING

The Wyoming Community College Commission is involved in a number of initiatives. In 1997, a Strategic Plan for the system was adopted, and the collection of outcome indicators is currently underway. The commission is also working on a revision of program review rules.

At the legislative level, the primary concern for Wyoming community colleges is establishing a consistent and stable reve-nue source, the focus of the Tax Reform 2000 Committee. Wyoming relies heavily on mineral taxes for its revenue, and national and global changes make this source erratic. There is no state income tax, and establishing one would require a constitutional change. Property taxes are not high, and the federal government controls more than 50 percent of the land in Wyoming. Sales taxes are about 5 percent statewide.

The current funding-distribution formula, in place for eight years, is driven by enrollment and facility space. Currently, with stable and declining enrollments, the major driver is facility space, and the colleges are underutilized. The National Center for Higher Education Management Systems is assisting the commission in developing a new funding-distribution model, and the commission is reviewing rules related to fiscal and facilities practices.

Distance education is another major issue. There is a good relationship between the community colleges and the University of Wyoming; leaders are encouraging improved articulation with the K–12 sector. The K–12 schools will be connected by wide-area-network and Internet access through a state Department of Education administered technology plan. The seven community colleges are hubs in the network, and they have opportunities to become major players. The commission will be reviewing rules that protect college service areas.

Welfare reform has been successful to date, and part of the success can be attributed to commission-supported provisions in the law that allowed for continuing education for Department of Family Services clients. The department and the commission created a pilot skills center, for basic and life skills, at one of the community colleges, and the center has been extended into its second year. The longer-range goal is to develop centers at other colleges, including services not only for welfare clients but for unemployed and underemployed clients.

Community Colleges

NUMBER OF COLLEGES

Public	7
Independent	0
Tribal	0

CREDIT ENROLLMENT

Fall 1996	18,743
Fall 1990	18,106
Full Year 1995–96	31,208

STUDENT CHARACTERISTICS

Gender	
Male	36.9%
Female	63.1%
Attendance status	
Full-time	43.3%
Part-time	56.7%
Race/ethnicity	
African American	0.8%
Asian/Pacific	0.8%
Hispanic	3.8%
Native American	2.1%
Percent minority	7.5%
White	92.1%
Other	0.4%
Age	
21 or younger	39.9%
22 to 29	20.7%
30 to 39	18.4%
40 or older	21.0%

AVERAGE FACULTY SALARY

Public 2-year	$32,766
Public 4-year	$47,216
Independent 2-year	—
Independent 4-year	—

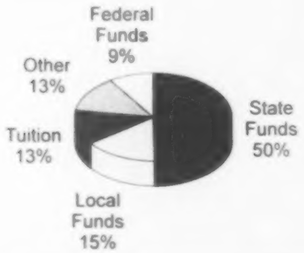
TUITION AND FAMILY INCOME

Average tuition (including fees)	
Public 2-year	$1,046
Public 4-year	$2,144
Median income, family of four	$46,430
Tuition as a percentage of family income	
Public 2-year	2.2%
Public 4-year	3.4%

EXPENDITURES PER FTE STUDENT

Total	$8,099
Student-related	$7,286
Instructional	$3,110

SOURCES OF REVENUE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1995–96



State Demographics

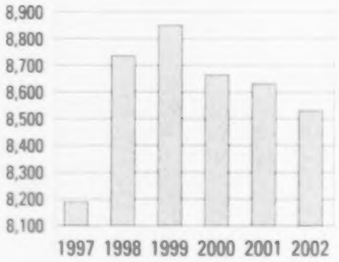
CURRENT AND PROJECTED RACIAL/ ETHNIC PERCENTAGES

African American	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.6%
Asian/Pacific	
1995	0.6%
2025	1.7%
Hispanic	
1995	5.6%
2025	10.5%
Native American	
1995	2.3%
2025	3.8%
White	
1995	90.8%
2025	82.4%

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Under 5 years	6.5%
5 to 17 years	21.2%
18 to 24 years	10.7%
25 to 44 years	28.8%
45 to 64 years	21.6%
65 and older	11.2%
Median age	34.9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF 18-YEAR-OLDS BY YEAR



EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Aged 18 and older	
Less than high school	17.4%
High school graduate	32.9%
Some college (no degree)	25.9%
Associate degree	6.7%
Bachelor's degree or higher	17.0%
Dropouts (aged 16 to 19)	6.9%

STATE GRANT AID

All aid (in thousands)	$219
Aid per resident	$0.46

Workforce

CIVILIAN WORKFORCE PARTICIPATION

	Rate	Rank
1996	70.9%	13
1997	69.1%	20

GROSS STATE PRODUCT (IN BILLIONS)

Amount	$15.7
National rank	48

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

March 1997	5.3%
March 1998	4.2%

TOTAL AFDC/TANF RECIPIENTS

January 1993	18,271
January 1997	3,824
Percent change	-79.0%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-GROWING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs increasing	% of jobs increasing
Furniture	300	150.0%
Transport. services	900	150.0%
Agricultural services	4,700	111.9%
Health services	10,300	99.0%
Business services	11,600	92.8%

TOP FIVE FASTEST-DECLINING INDUSTRIES: 1993–2045

	# of jobs decreasing	% of jobs decreasing
Coal mining	-1,900	-41.3%
Private households	-700	-33.3%
Oil and gas	-2,900	-27.4%
Petroleum products	-200	-22.2%
Mining	-4,300	-21.8%

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AACC provides tools and information for community college leaders. How can we improve the *Annual* for you? Your comments on the evaluation form (last page) are welcome.

INFORMATION ON SOURCES

Following are sources for the state-by-state data and a description of the categories used. *Note:* A — in the state-by-state tables indicates that data was not available or not applicable.

Community Colleges

Number of Colleges
Source: AACC database
Date: 1998

Credit Enrollment and Student Characteristics
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1996–97
Note: Branch campuses of university systems not separately reported on IPEDS are not included in state totals.

The complete names of the racial/ethnic groups are

- African American, not of Hispanic origin
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- Hispanic origin
- Native American: American Indian and Alaskan native
- White, not of Hispanic origin
- Other, or race/ethnicity unknown

Average Faculty Salary
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96

Tuition
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1996–97

Family Income
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Expenditures per FTE Student
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96

Sources of Revenue
Source: National Center for Education Statistics
Date: 1995–96

State Demographics

Current and Projected Racial/Ethnic Percentages
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996
Note: The complete names of the racial/ethnic groups are

- African American, not of Hispanic origin
- Asian and Pacific Islander
- Hispanic origin
- Native American: American Indian and Alaskan native
- White, not of Hispanic origin

Age Distribution
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996

Estimated Number of 18-Year-Olds by Year
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1997

Educational Attainment
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census
Date: 1996
Note: All categories except dropouts refer to population 18 years and older.

State Grant Aid
Source: National Association of State Student Grant Aid Programs
Date: 1995–96

Workforce

Civilian Workforce Participation
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Date: 1996
Note: Rank refers to the national rank.

Gross State Product
Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis
Date: 1997

Unemployment Rate
Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Date: 1998

Total AFDC/TANF Recipients
Source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Date: 1997

Top Five Fastest-Growing and Fastest-Declining Industries: 1993–2045

Source: Regional Economic Analysis Division, U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce

Date: 1995

Note: The complete names of the industries are

- Farm
- Agricultural services, forestry, fishing, and other
- Mining
- Construction
- Manufacturing, durable goods
- Manufacturing, nondurable goods
- Transportation and public utilities:
  - Railroad transportation
  - Local and interurban passenger transit
  - Trucking and warehousing
  - Water transportation
  - Transportation by air
  - Pipelines, except natural gas
  - Transportation services
  - Communications
  - Electric, gas, and sanitary services
- Wholesale and retail trade:
  - Wholesale trade
  - Retail trade
- Finance, insurance, and real estate:
  - Banks, credit agencies, and investment services
  - Insurance
  - Real estate
- Services:
  - Hotels and other lodging places
  - Personal services
  - Business and miscellaneous repair services
  - Auto repair, services, and parking
  - Amusement and recreation services and motion pictures
  - Health services
  - Legal services
  - Educational services
  - Social services and membership organizations
  - Private households
  - Other services
- Government and government enterprises:
  - Federal, civilian
  - Federal, military
  - State and local

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